

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

24 FEBRUARY 1955 · VOL. 207 · NO. 8 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

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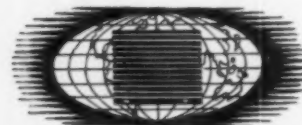
At Toronto's 1954 International Trade Fair large orders for Brady Rolling Doors were booked on their stand, bringing more dollars to Britain. With an international reputation for reliability, Brady Rolling Doors are aiding British industry throughout the world.



This illustration of the Brady Stand at the Toronto Trade Fair shows a large F3 Rolling Door in the centre. On the left is a small grille with Shutter in front of it, and on the right an aluminium Rolling Shutter, all suitable for Bars and Service Openings

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Steve

IS WELL IN THE PICTURE

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'Steve' started learning the metal windows business 19 years ago and from 1946-1951 was Williams & Williams Fixing Supervisor in the North and Midlands and from 1951 Fixing Manager in the Southern Division, covering London, the South and South West.

His favourite recreation is walking the British Countryside. Three times he has walked up Snowdon . . . and three times seen only mist when he got there.

Now he'll be getting a clear view of architects—who, we're confident, will like not only his face, but the competent service he and his team of representatives, draughtsmen, estimators and window fixers are determined to give them.



*Mr Harold Stevenson, Williams & Williams Ltd.,
23 Lower Stone Street, Maidstone, Kent (S1750)

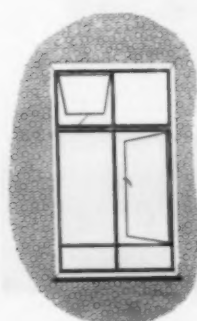
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METAL WINDOWS

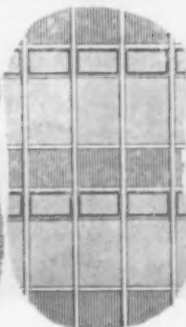
WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS



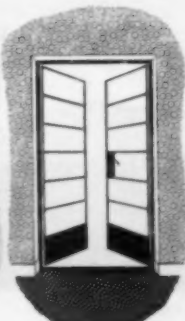
Member of the Metal Window Association



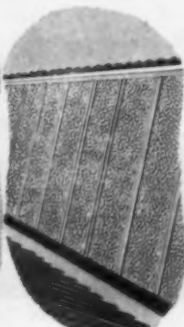
Metal Windows



Wallspan Curtain Walling



Metal Doors



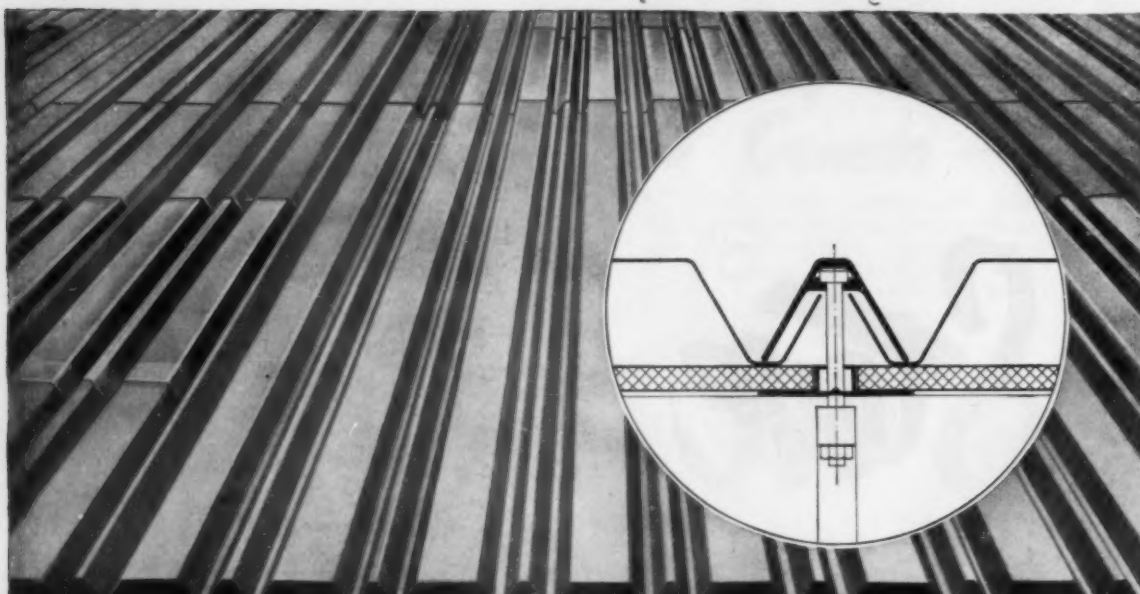
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Metal Door Frames



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Licensed under British Patent Nos. 648,527, 699,054 and 699,055 and British Patent Application No. 14281/54.



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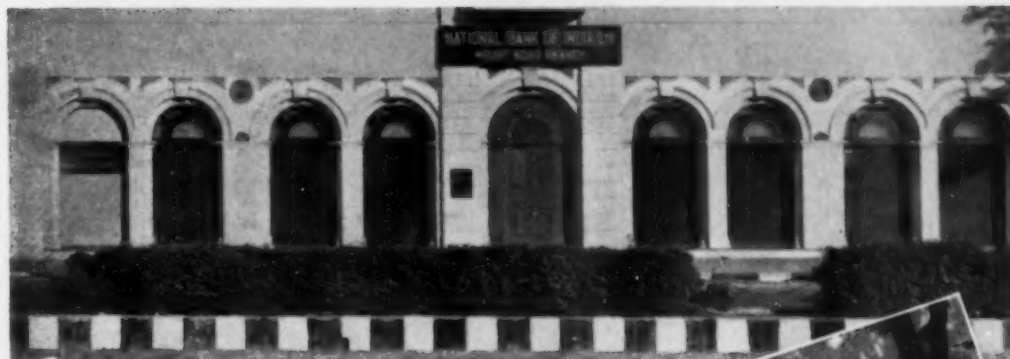
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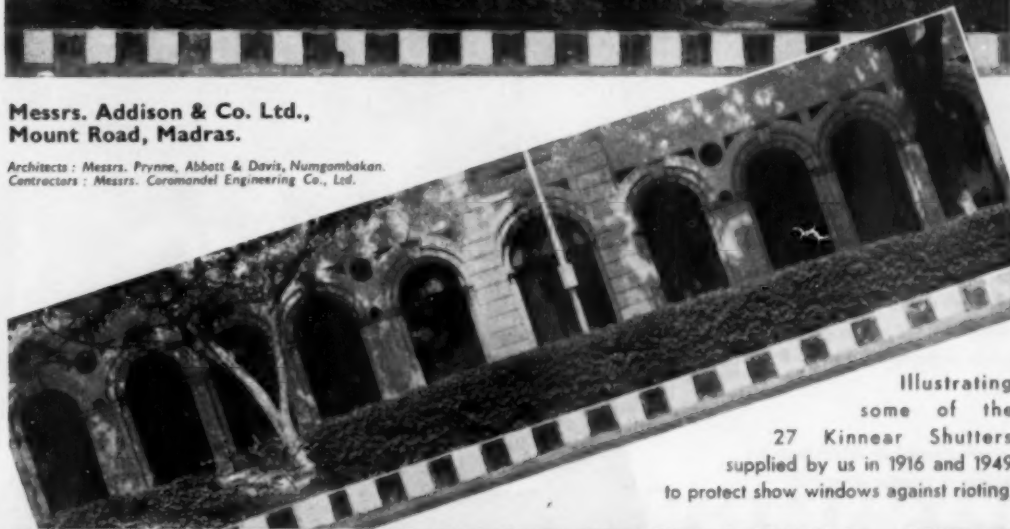
M. 322

KINNEAR SHUTTERS



**Messrs. Addison & Co. Ltd.,
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*Architects : Messrs. Prynne, Abbott & Davis, Nungombakan.
Contractors : Messrs. Coromandel Engineering Co., Ltd.*



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we grow very heated!

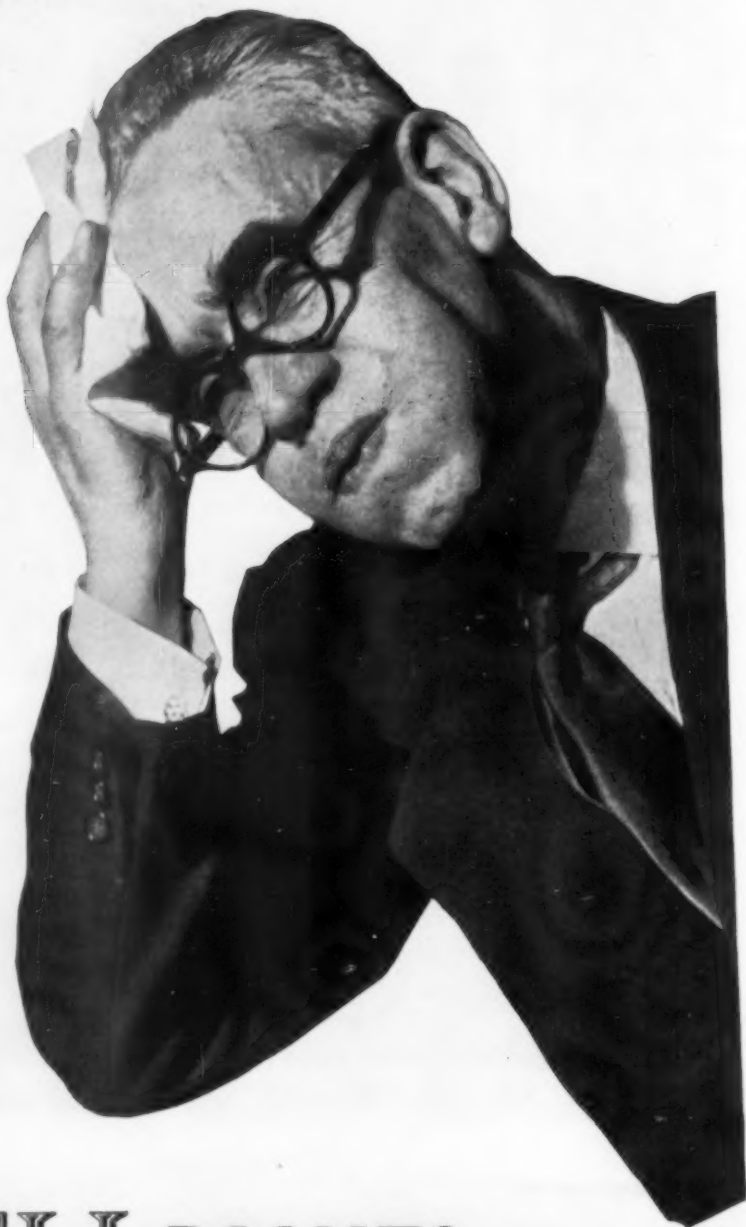
500 degrees fahrenheit is normal temperature for us in our synthetic resin plants at Hull. These produce the material — tons at a time — which forms the basis for many of our paints.

In general, however, we conduct our affairs with exemplary coolness. As a result, new productive techniques keep pace with unceasing laboratory experiments to ensure that there will always be enough of the very best paint . . . and that today's best is always a notable advance on yesterday's.

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Aerial view of part of the L.C.C. Housing Estate, Merstham

'Framemesh' reinforcement

All roads on the L.C.C. Merstham Housing Estate are reinforced with FRAMEMESH High Tensile Welded Fabric Reinforcement to British Standard 1221 1945 Part A.

FRAMEMESH is supplied in rolls or flat sheets for all types of reinforced concrete.



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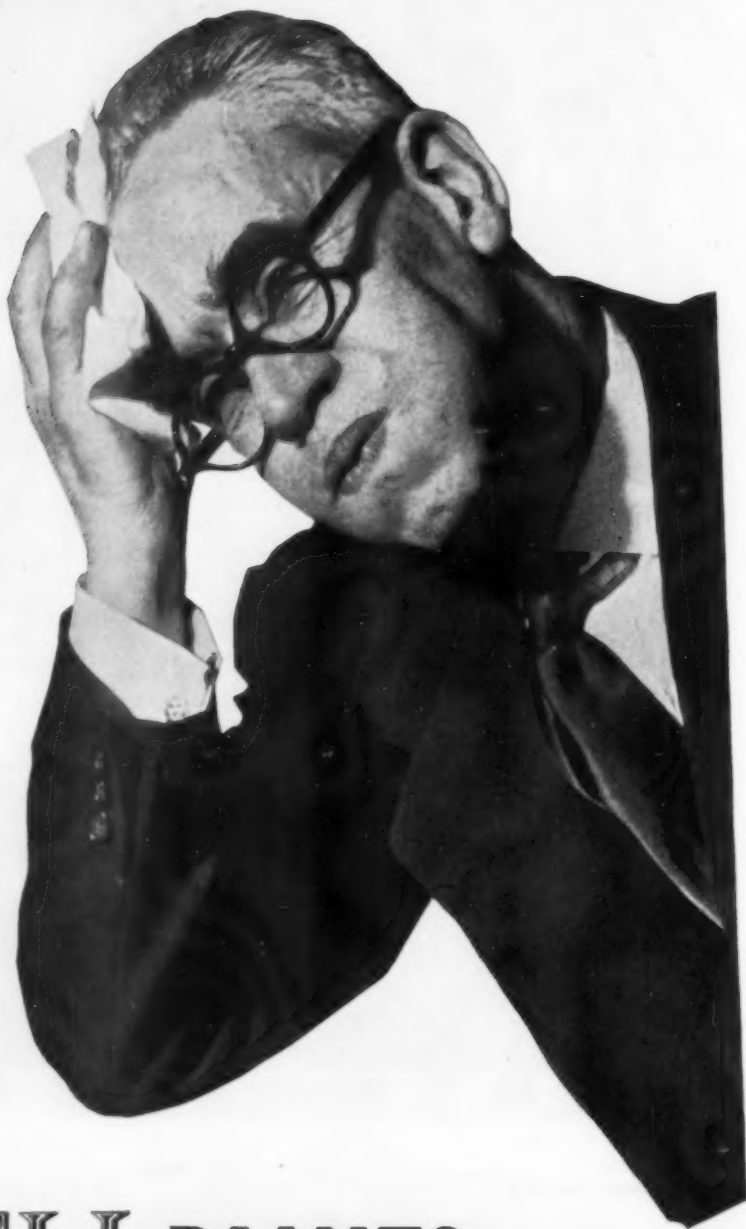
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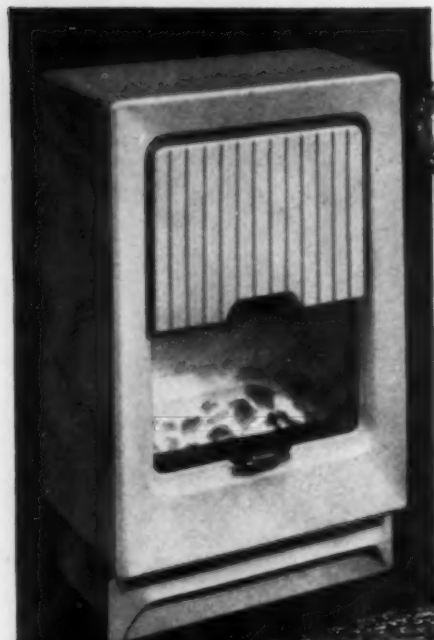
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The **SOFONO - SUNRAY** STOVE

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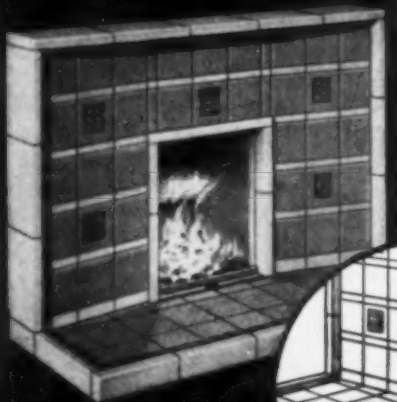
Your customers are going to love this new contemporary-styled unit! It combines the clear view of an open fire with the efficiency of a closed stove and is available in a wide choice of single colours or two matching or contrasting colours.

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Contemporary Comforts



THE Summit FIRE

The Summit looks just like any ordinary sunk fire—but with a difference! It incorporates a completely new and clever idea which is designed to convert waste flue gases into useful room heat.

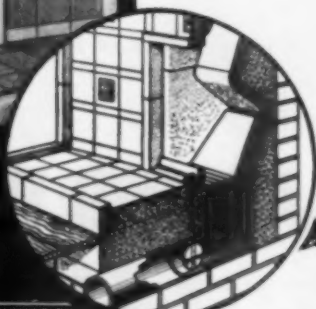
Air is drawn through a pipe under the floor, brought up behind the fire where it is heated and finally emitted through the horizontal slot at the back of the fire (see sectional diagram). This heated air ignites the waste gases thereby giving another source of heat in addition to the fire itself. This arrangement also minimises room draughts.

It is comparatively simple to install, and all the necessary instructions and fittings are provided.

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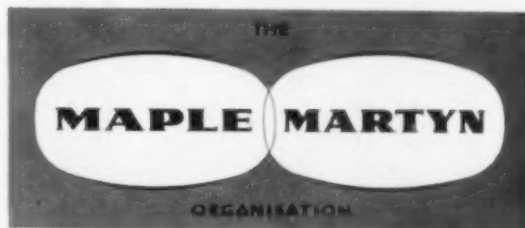


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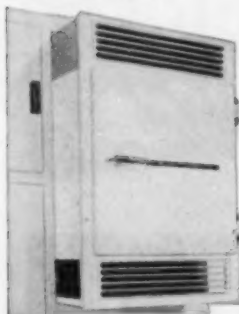
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As more and more houses go up, buyers are becoming more choosy—and quite rightly so. Today a kitchen without a refrigerator is like a bathroom without a bath.

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Installation made easy. This Model M.151 is halfway in position. Seconds later it will be in final position—'built-in' with no trace to tell the tale.

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Refrigerator Makers
to the late King George VI

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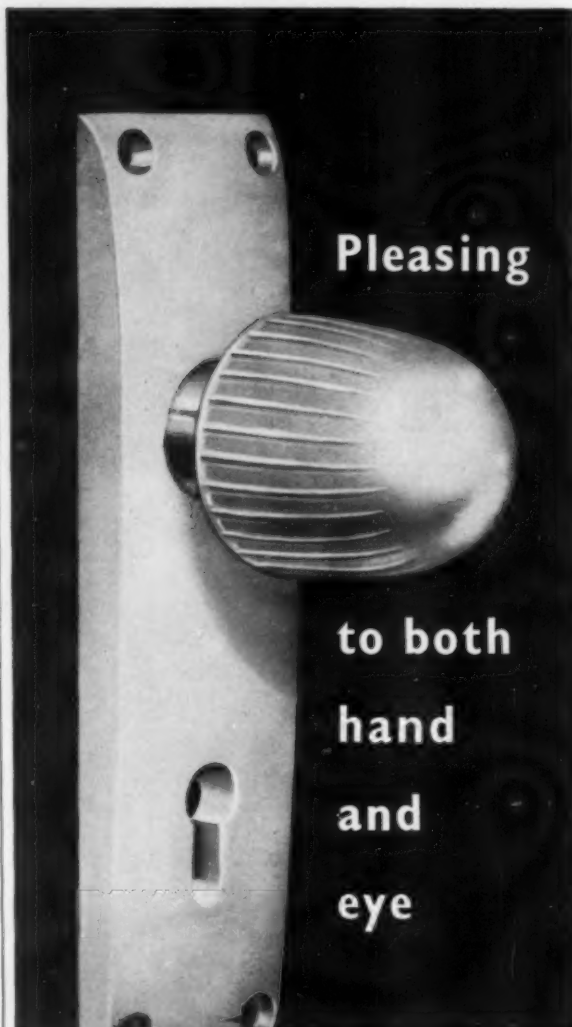
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Please send me full particulars of M.151 'built-in' Refrigerators.

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Also in the group are both mortice and rim sets the mortice being available with either "floating" or D.T. Spindle.

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MCN-11

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. . . because quietude was essential for a public library. That meant rubber flooring; rubber flooring that would stand up to the wear and tear of heavy traffic; rubber flooring that was simple to clean (and keep clean!); rubber flooring that could be easily and speedily laid . . . would provide a safe, comfortable, non-slip foothold throughout its long-lasting, economical life. And that, of course, meant RUNNYMEDE Rubber flooring. That is why, at its Coombes Croft Branch . . .



. . . the new Tottenham Borough Council Public Library has floors covered with Runnymede Rubber flooring. This attractively decorated pattern, with a colour scheme that contrasts a predominant grey with red and yellow, was designed to the specification of the Chief Architectural Assistant, Mr. V. A. Jolley,

A.R.I.B.A.





Coombes Croft Branch Library, Tottenham, Architect V. A. Jolley, A.R.I.B.A. Hammers made the Book-shelving, Counters, Notice Boards and Display Units. Specialists in Library, Laboratory, Church and School Furniture.

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For suggestions for libraries. They can plan to your special requirements and within your budget, supplying made-to-measure shelving, issue counters, etc. and all library furniture at very little more than ordinary unit cost.

In Coombes Croft Branch Library, Hammers worked with the Architect V. A. Jolley, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. The fittings are in contrasting African hardwoods.



C · J MANNING (BUILDERS) LTD.

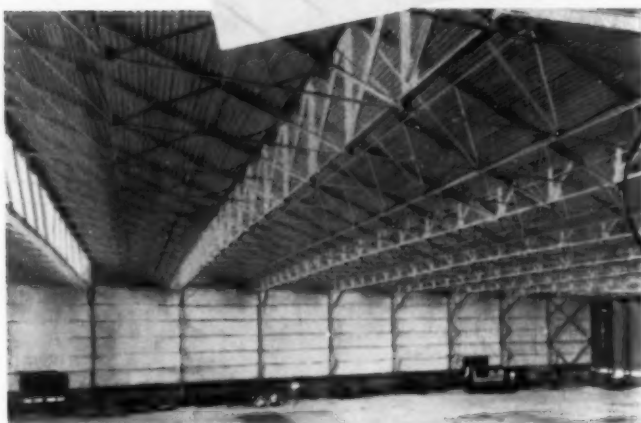
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ILLUSTRATED IN THIS ISSUE

**WHO ROOFED
THE COMET
FLIGHT HANGAR?**



Ceiling Effect of Bitumetal Roof giving clean bright appearance of the interior and saving in lighting costs.

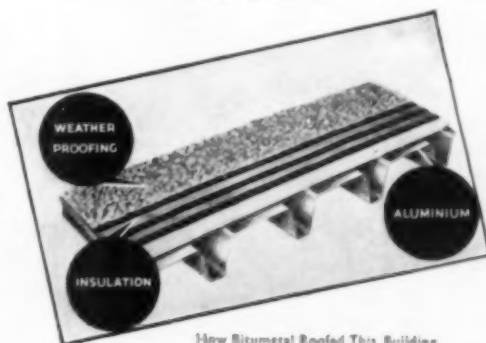
BRIGGS
of Course!

"Comet" Flight Hangar for the De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.
200 ft. Clear Span—The World's largest in Aluminium.
Architects:—James M. Munro & Son, Watford.
Contractors:—S. & M. D. Engineers Ltd., Slough.
Gilbert Ash, Ltd., London.

This magnificent Flight Hangar for Comet Aircraft was roofed entirely with Bitumetal, Briggs modern development in Aluminium Roofing.

Bitumetal has been associated with many of the greatest construction projects in this country because it provides in one unit at economical cost, Roof plus Insulation plus Ceiling.

Ask our nearest Area Manager for complete technical details of Bitumetal and how adaptable it is for small buildings as well as large.



How Bitumetal Roofed This Building.

1. Aluminium Units fixed to Roof Purlins.
2. 3" Insulation Board and Briggs Flexible Roofings on Top.

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The Glass Age Development Committee

A committee of architects and engineers, convened by Pilkington Brothers Limited, is making proposals for the development of the Soho Area, which are being published in these advertisements.

This Glass Age Development Committee consists of:

G. A. Jellicoe, F.R.I.B.A., Edward D. Mills, F.R.I.B.A., Ove Arup & Partners.

THE SOHO PROJECT—4

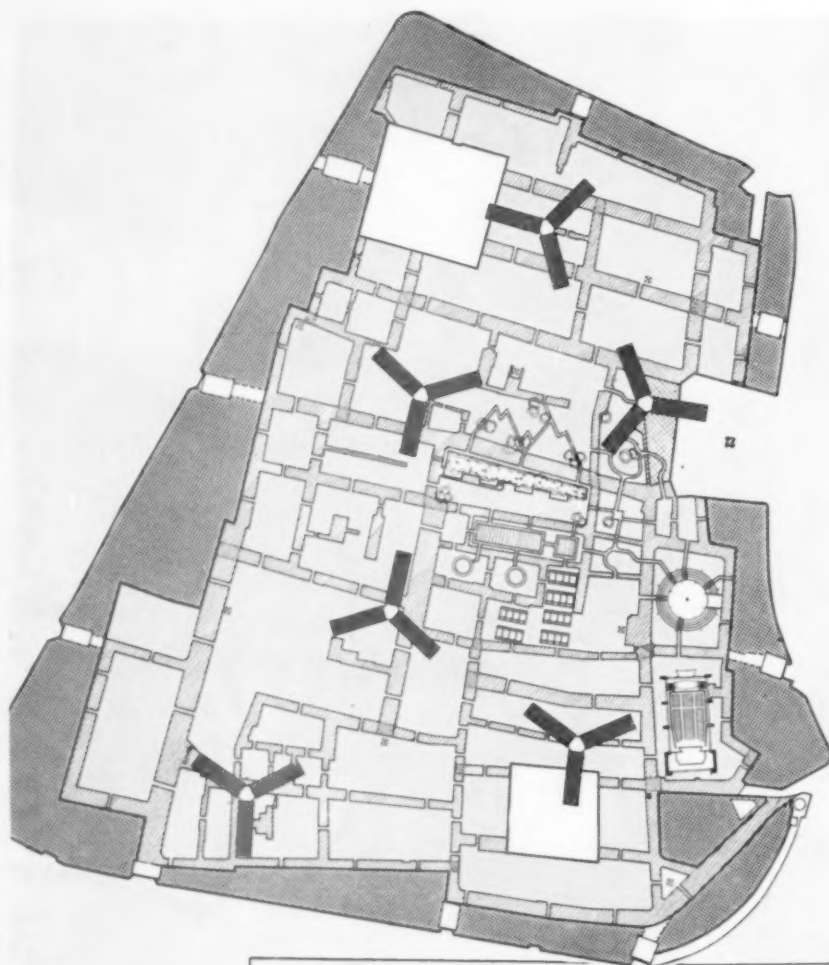
The three main development proposals are:

- i To create a great weather-protected and air conditioned shopping and office precinct, free of traffic but accessible for goods, private cars, helicopters, and existing public communications.
- ii To create six 24-storey blocks of good-class residential flats.
- iii To create a spacious open-air entertainment centre, as a supplement to the existing indoor entertainment.





All the proposals made for this project are practical possibilities. The techniques and materials to execute them exist now. A preliminary survey of the project and details of the Sub-Basement and the Ground Floor or Street Level have already appeared. Final details are given on these two pages.

GARDEN LEVEL

This shows the residential flats rising from the Soho water gardens. The design of the flats is based on a combination of maisonettes and flats, which, by reducing the number of stops, reduces the number of lifts required. This makes the height of the tower economical in relation to the central core. The private helicopter garages are seen at the top of the building. Helicopters will drive straight into their own garages without the necessity of running on the flat roof. This flat roof covers a general purpose helicopter park.



KEY TO GARDEN LEVEL PLAN

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Towers. |  | Gardens. |
|  | Helicopter Landing Stages. |  | Lifts from Lower Basement. |

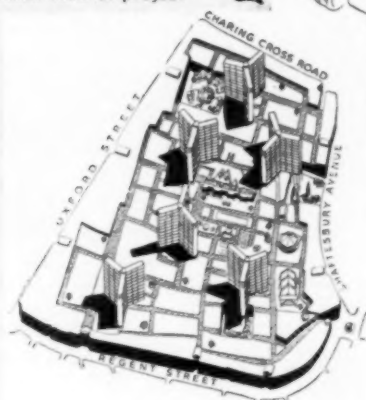


PILKINGTON BROTHERS

The view across the Soho gardens looking towards the private garden of the flats. Note the trees, for which soil pockets have been designed in the roof.



General view of project

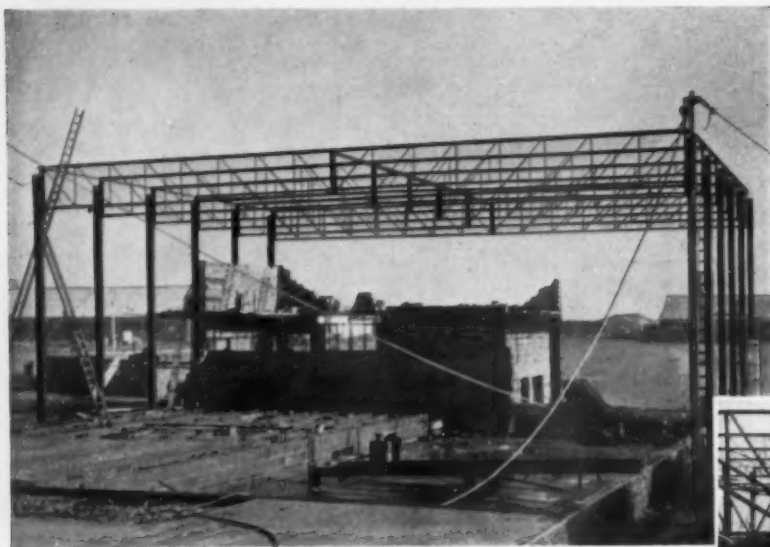


Another view of the Soho gardens looking across the bathing pool, with its artificial waves. (Below this glass-bottomed pool is the central market, shown in the previous report.)



LIMITED, ST. HELENS, LANCs.

HOTCHKISS LATTICE CONSTRUCTION



52 ft. lattice girders at a Portsmouth factory. Architects: Thomas Jolly & Grant. Contractors: John Hunt Ltd.

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Hotchkiss Lattice Construction is being used for new schools, churches, factories, halls and many other buildings to the requirements of County Councils, Borough Councils and many leading architects.

The system is entirely flexible in application and suitable for all types of covering materials.

Your specific enquiries are invited. Our design services are free and it is most advantageous to call us in at an early stage.

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THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

24 February 1955

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THE HIGHER THE FEWER

LAST month there was a broadcast discussion on "Skyscraper or Suburb" in which Sir William Holford, Mr. Hugh Weeks and Mr. Colin Clark took part.

Last week the symposium at the R.I.B.A. carried the process of thinking aloud on this controversial subject a great deal further. Had more time been allowed for discussion of the papers it might have been even more useful.

Dame Evelyn Sharp deputizing for her Minister, Mr. Duncan Sandys, said that the symposium was singularly well-timed because local authorities were starting their slum clearance programmes, in the course of which it would be necessary to build flats.

At the present time, 14 per cent of all housing is said to consist of flats, and Sir William Holford doubts whether we can afford more than a slightly greater percentage than this. Mr. Sheppard Fidler said that the great difference in the basic cost of providing accommodation of similar size in a block of flats and in a two-storey house of similar size had never to his knowledge been analysed and explained to the satisfaction of architects engaged in housing. He hoped the investigations being made by the B.R.S. would help to find out where the element of excessive cost lay.

The B.R.S. speaker in the symposium, Dr. Weston, who is making a survey of recent tenders for flats, said that the very wide range between the cheapest and dearest flats is particularly noteworthy, but that the average structural cost of two-bedroom flats in blocks of six to twelve storeys was about £2,500 whereas that of two-bedroom, two-storey houses was under £1,300. The B.R.S. survey, he said, only touches on the broader aspects of the problem of reducing the cost of flats, but it clearly demonstrates the very wide range that exists in current work. Further research would be needed to

elicit the relative importance of the causes of this variation, whether in design or organization.

No one will be satisfied until the comparison of costs includes all relevant data on a comparable basis, and in the meantime work must go on to some extent in the dark.

From the tenants' point of view, as voiced by the sociologists, about two-thirds would like, ideally, to have a "little house and garden," and now that they have been told that an acre of that portion of back gardens devoted to fruit and vegetable growing is $7\frac{1}{2}$ times as productive as an acre of farmland, the advocates of high rise need to strengthen their arguments. (In our view the claim for the productivity of back gardens needs properly sifting and qualifying before it appears again. Who was it said Englishmen eat too many brussels sprouts?)

Many people, in fact, do like living high, and since about 40 per cent of householders have no children, and many more have no young children, there is a big group for the housing managers to select tenants from for the high blocks.

To quote once again from Sir William Holford's talk on the air because it was probably heard by a large number of listeners, "the question whether we shall have more or less flats is very important, because we cannot go backwards. You can always build flats where a house has been before, but very seldom can you build a house where flats have been before. A block of flats is a bigger operation in every way, and when you put up a large block it is a much more permanent thing."

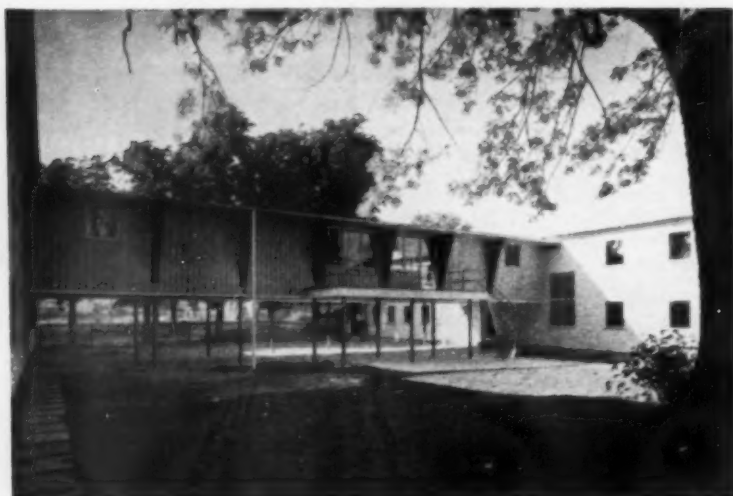
We realize this already from those that we can see around us. In future all designs for high blocks should be most carefully vetted to make sure they are properly sited and landscaped, well designed and planned. Is there adequate machinery to ensure this?

WEST GERMAN ARCHITECTURE TO-DAY



PROTESTANT CHURCH, FREIBURG.
ARCHITECTS: HORST LINDE, DIEHM
AND HEINE

CATHOLIC CHURCH ATTACHED TO
HOSPITAL, FREIBURG.
ARCHITECTS: HORST LINDE,
KAUFMAN, HESSELBACHER



FLATS FOR SINGLE PERSONS, MUNICH.
ARCHITECTS: WOLFGANG FUCHS, DIPL. ING.

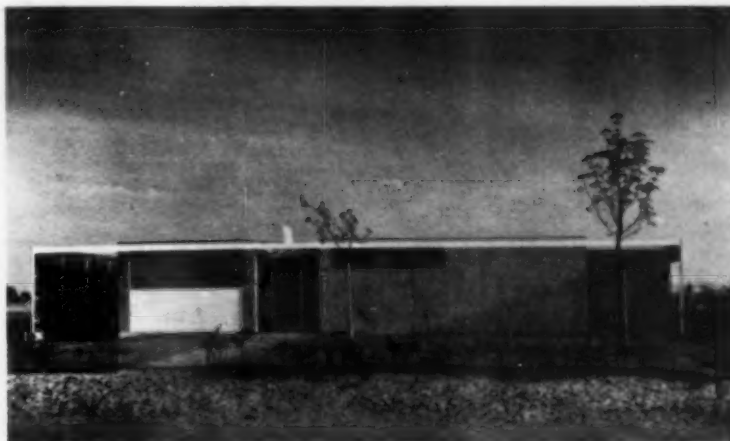


SKYSCRAPER BLOCK OF FLATS FOR THE
AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION, BAD
GODESBERG-MEHLEM, 1951



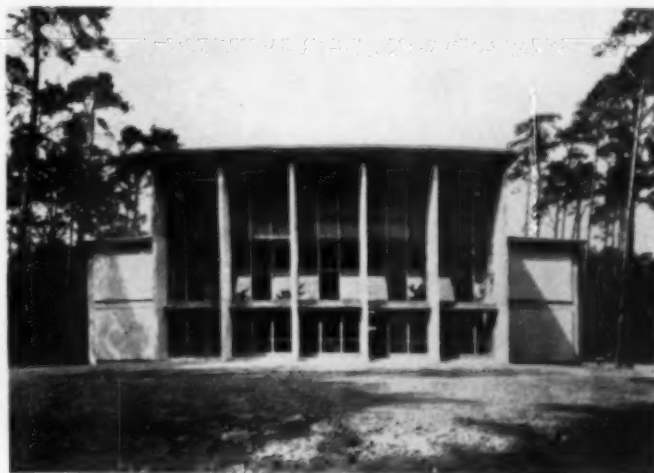
**A selection
from the exhibition
at the R.I.B.A.**

PRIVATE HOUSE IN COLOGNE,
ARCHITECT: G. BOHM, DIPL. ING.



SKYSCRAPER BLOCK OF FLATS
AUGSBURG, ARCHITECT: ALOIS
STROHMAYR

SCHOOL, OFFENBACH-TEMPELSEE,
ARCHITECT: A. BAYER



THE exhibition has been prepared by the Bund Deutscher Architekten and is sponsored by the Bonn Government. It illustrates in a series of magnificent photographs the work carried out in Western Germany since the war. The exhibition is divided into sections dealing with Housing, Schools, Churches, Theatres, Cinemas, Libraries, Hospitals, Industrial and other buildings, Exhibition buildings, Recreational buildings and Gardens. There is also a section illustrating the work of the pioneers of the Modern Movement in Germany from the beginning of the century up to the work of Gropius. The exhibition, which was opened yesterday by the German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoningen, remains open until March 24. (Mondays-Fridays 10-7; Saturdays 10-5).

Overleaf as a contrast are some East German examples.

*Some examples of
East German Architecture*



KINDERGARTEN



FLATS OVER SHOPS AT STALINSTADT



STALINSTADT, A NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTRE
NEAR FRANKFORT ON ODER



CORNER OF A BLOCK OF FLATS WITH
COLOURED DECORATION



NEW HOUSING AT STALINSTADT

Stalinstadt is a new town being built primarily to house the workers at the big blast furnace plant built since 1950 and now in production. It is the first "Socialist" city in East Germany to be initiated, planned and constructed entirely by the State. The town will eventually total about 45,000 people planned in districts of between 5,000 and 7,000 people each with a school for 960 children, a kindergarten, a creche for the children of working mothers, shops, laundry and 1,200 dwellings. Two of these districts are nearly complete and are partly inhabited. Stalinstadt is situated south of Frankfurt on Oder.

The Gaiety Theatre site as it is at present. Norman Shaw was responsible for much of the design. The winning design and other entries in the limited competition for the design for a new office building for this site are illustrated in the following pages.



EVENTS AND COMMENTS

H55—THE HALSINGBORG EXHIBITION

When I wrote a note on this exhibition on January 13, I thought it was to take place next year. In fact, it opens on June 11 this year, so that the organization of a British exhibit was, and is, an even more urgent problem than I suggested. It is good news indeed to hear that, as a result of Sir Kenneth Lee's appeal, sufficient money has been collected from private firms and organizations to enable the work of preparation to proceed. Further contributions are expected and any unexpected ones will be very welcome.

Exhibition H55 is being organized jointly by the City of Halsingborg and the Svenska Sbojdvermigon (the Swedish Arts and Crafts Society), and it will be the most important exhibition of its kind to be held in Sweden since the famous show of 1930 which, with the help of the principal architect, Gunnar Asplund, put Swedish contemporary design on the map. The subjects to be covered are architecture, Industrial Design, Home furnishing and Arts and Crafts. The British contribution will form a part of the international section, where typical flats of 1,000 sq ft from the various countries will be furnished by the countries concerned with goods in current production in their factories. Sir Kenneth Lee, who is chairman of Tootals, has invited the C.o.I.D. to organize the British show flat. The C.o.I.D. has appointed Mr. Michael Patrick, A.R.I.B.A., Principal of the A.A. School of Architecture, to choose the flat and arrange with the Swedish authorities for its erection; his wife, Mrs. Joan Patrick, is to carry out the interior design and is to select the furniture and fittings. Mrs. Patrick has had considerable experience of this type of work, having previously furnished 14 show houses for the C.o.I.D. in various parts of the country.

When I wrote my previous note I was under the impression that an entirely purpose-designed and purpose-made exhibit was required. I was wrong. The international section will, in effect, be a series of shop windows displaying the best that is available in domestic design in the various countries. We may expect a very high stan-

dard and it will be interesting to see how British products fare in such fierce competition.

GERMAN ARCHITECTURE

The exhibition of Modern German Architecture will have been opened at the R.I.B.A. by the time you read this. We have all seen in the Press, during the past few months, illustrations of the prodigious and sometimes very interesting reconstruction work going on in Western Germany. There are signs that Germany is likely to become once again one of the leaders in architectural design and building technique. I am looking forward to seeing the exhibition and to hearing Mr. Richard Sheppard on the Third Programme on Sunday next, February 27, at 5.40. His title will be "Some Thoughts on German Architecture."

OH! MARY APPLIFICATE

I missed an article in the *Evening Standard* by one Mary Applegate entitled "Everything Happened to Us," but my attention has been drawn to it by a faithful reader. The article is a tale of woe about moving into a brand new, evidently speculatively built, house. The story is familiar except in one detail contained in the following sentence: "Having chosen the wallpapers and the latest type of boiler we were told by the architect we could move in within three weeks!"

Supposing that the individual referred to really was an architect, and on the face of it it seems unlikely, the inference is that he was responsible for the deplorable shortcomings of the building. The shortcomings were typical of bad spec building, and I suspect that Mrs. Applegate used the word architect for effect and without knowing anything about the profession or its work.

She cannot be expected to bear all the blame for her ignorance, nor is it, I imagine, an offence under the Architects' Registration Act for a member of the public to call a speculative builder's manager an architect. The R.I.B.A. is also to blame for failing to put the case for the architect and his work to the country as a whole. If they do not no one else will.

To the faithful reader who sent the cutting, belated thanks.

ABNER



The winning design, No. 3

Old Gaiety Theatre Site Architectural Competition

THE winner of the competition for the design of a head office building for the English Electric Company Ltd. on the site of the old Gaiety Theatre, London, is Sir John Burnet, Tait and Partners (Gordon T. Tait, F.R.I.B.A.). The designs which are on view to the general public at Marconi House, Strand, until February 25, are illustrated in the following pages. Diagrams of a typical office floor by each of the competitors are shown on the facing page. The diagrams show:—Marconi House (outlined heavy black); New offices (tinted); Communicating corridors; Main staircases (S); Main lavatories (hatched); Principal lights (with cross). The following were invited to take part in the competition:—Mr. Louis de Soissons (No. 1). Messrs. Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall (No. 2); Sir John Burnet, Tait and Partners (No. 3); Messrs. Farquharson and McMorran (No. 4); Mr. Michael Rosenauer (No. 5); Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson (No. 6); Messrs. Farmer and Dark (No. 7); Mr. Basil Spence (No. 8); Mr. David du R. Aberdeen (No. 9). The competition was held under R.I.B.A. rules and the assessors were: Sir Percy Thomas, P.P.R.I.B.A., and Mr. John Murray Easton, F.R.I.B.A.

Assessors' Report

We have examined the nine designs which have been submitted in this Competition. The shape of the relatively small site, and the highly personal and vigorous architectural character of Marconi House presented the competitors with a difficult problem, further complicated by the fact that the open space which the new building will ultimately abut, is not likely to be created for some considerable time. Full integration of the new with the existing building and the provision of as large an addition to its floor area as possible were major practical considerations, which, added to those first mentioned, called for great skill in planning and design.

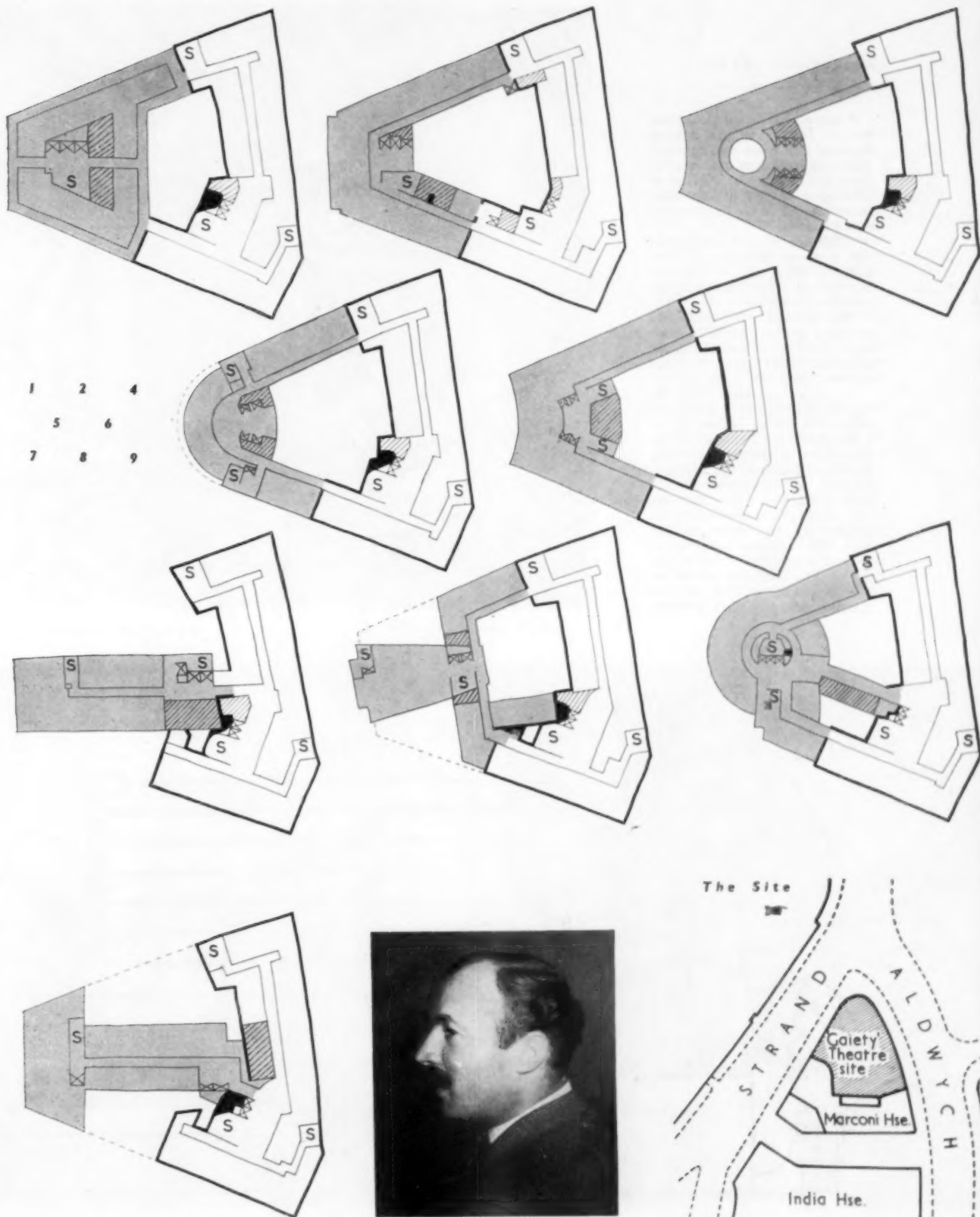
The designs submitted are, broadly, of two types, a peripheral development round an internal courtyard, or a spine block extending from Marconi House to the apex of the site. Of the variations from these types, one made use of an immense cylindrical structure placed at the apex of the site. Only one competitor attempted a wall-with-windows elevational treatment; each of the others made use of a visibly expressed framework or a curtain wall. Some of the designs achieved dramatic effects, and some ingenious and

rather odd pieces of planning resulted from the problem of how to deal with the underground garage. With one or two exceptions the designs are severe to the point of dryness.

After careful consideration of all the designs we conclude that the rectangular block on the axis provides the most satisfactory solution to the problem—it avoids the drawbacks of an internal courtyard and long communicating corridors, and the setting back of the central block must reduce the noise of traffic in the offices. In addition very little alteration to the appearance of Marconi House is entailed. We make our award in favour of Design No. 3.

This design adopts the principle of the spine development, with the addition of a 5-storeyed block at the apex of the site, the main block having 9 storeys above the ground floor. In form and mass it is simple and impressive. The plan is a very good one. On the ground floor a large entrance hall approached either by foot from the Strand, or by car from Aldwych, links up directly with the existing entrance hall in Marconi House and the two new lifts being adjacent to those in the existing building, become part of a well placed vertical circulation.

Continued on page 230



Design No. 3

Gordon T. Tait

Assessors' Report

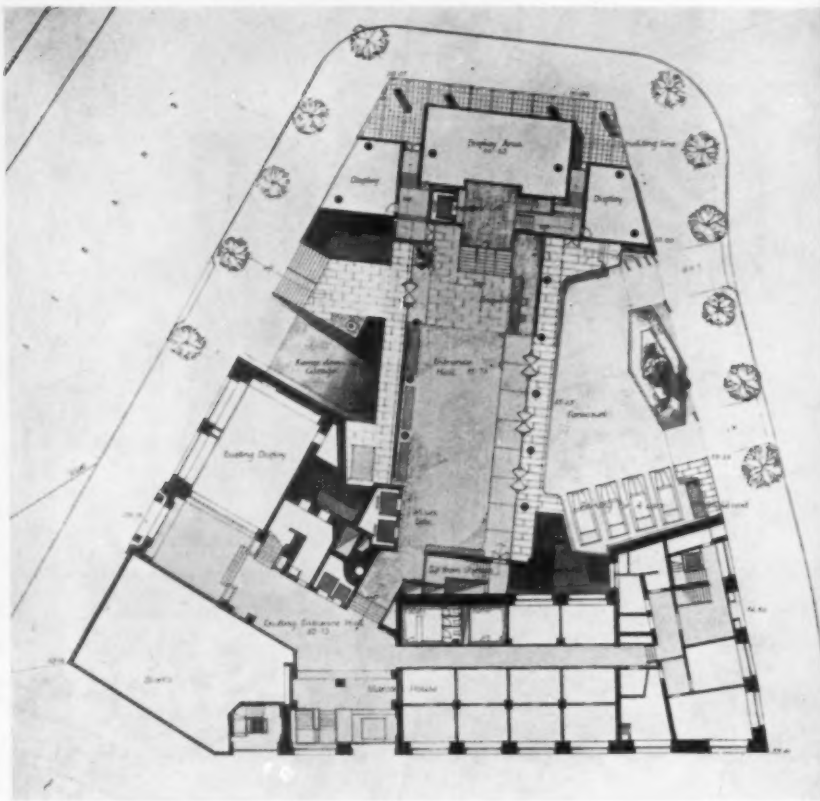
Continued from page 228

A central toilet and cloakroom unit is formed in the existing building in a space which would otherwise have been inadequately lighted; allowance for this loss of office space is made in computing the total net office accommodation provided.

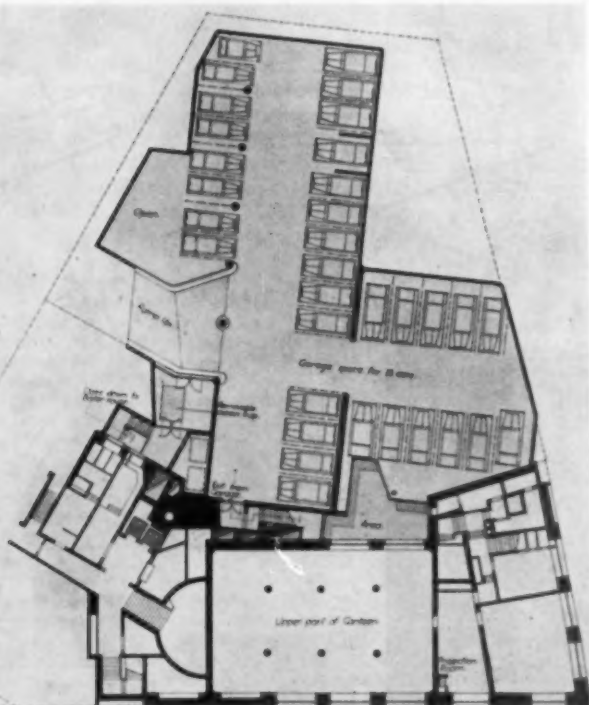
Exhibition space is provided at the apex of the ground floor and the offices are well lighted and suitable for dividing up by movable partitions.

The net new office floor area provided in this scheme (excluding entrance hall and exhibition space) is 38,694 square feet, and the estimated cost £387,000.

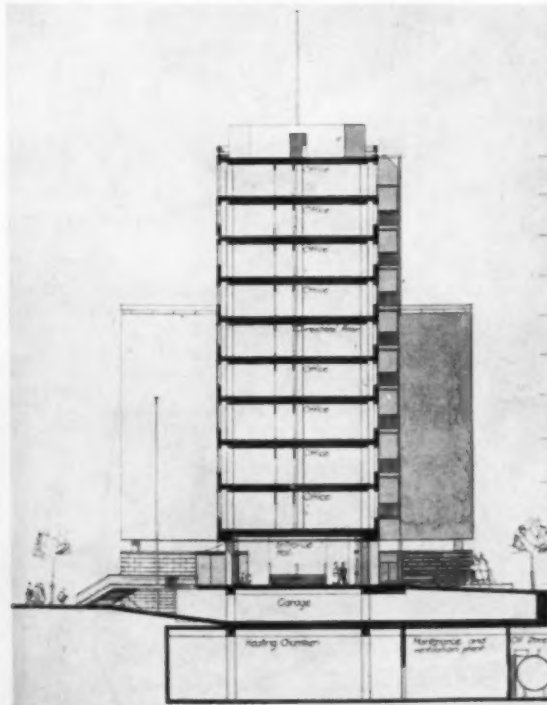
No. 6 we consider to be the best of the schemes in which the offices are placed round an internal courtyard and, granted the limitations of this type of plan, the circulation and the arrangement of the offices generally are clear and logical. But there are two main vertical circulations instead of one, and communication with the existing building at ground floor level is by way of the present display room on the Strand. The authors of this scheme have obviously attached



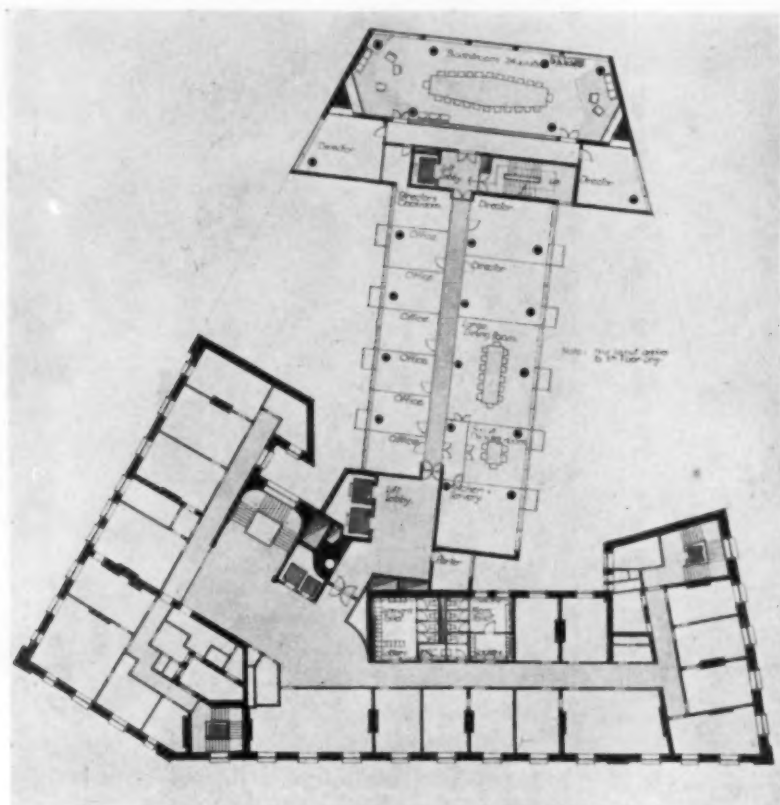
GROUND FLOOR



BASEMENT



SECTIONS



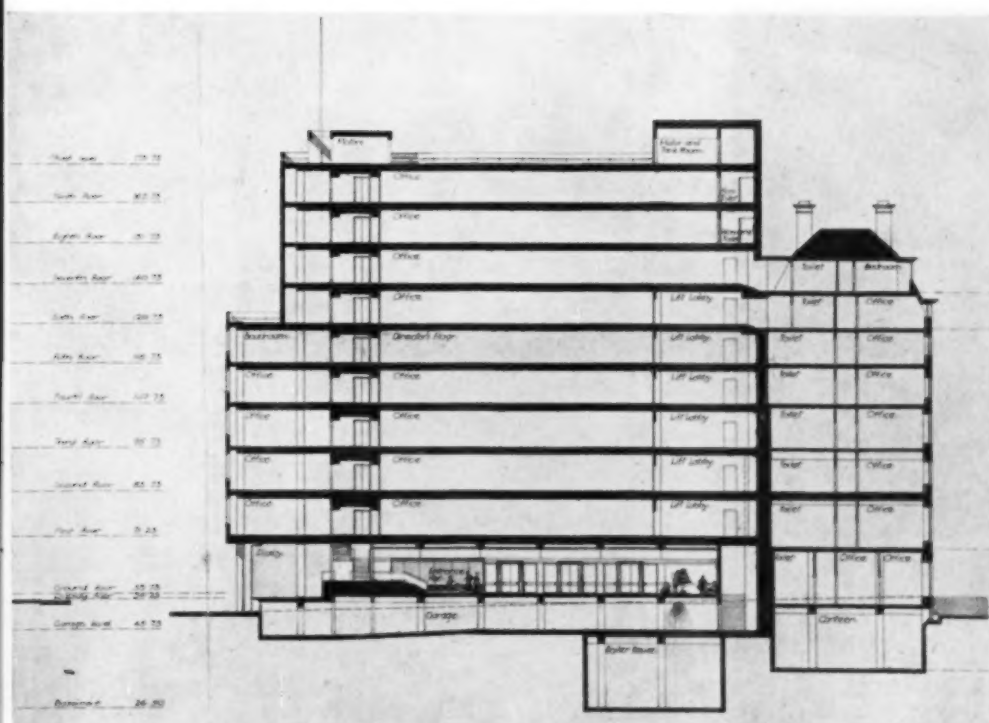
FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

great importance to the integration of the elevations of new and old. This they have tried to do by modifying the mansard roof of Marconi House and carrying the lines of the top two storeys of the new building across the old: the resulting silhouette is calm but the two buildings do not combine.

The scheme provides a net floor area of 36,037 square feet and the estimated cost is £409,400.

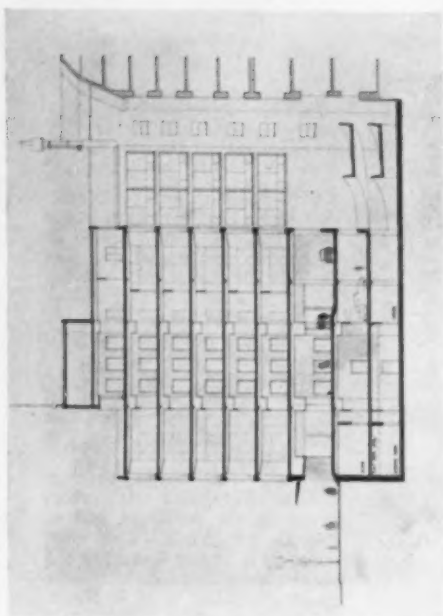
No. 8. This design combines a high office block with offices partly on the perimeter and an internal courtyard. The main entrance is at the apex, and the only communication with the existing building is as in No. 6.

The net office floor space (29,737 square feet) is considerably less than No. 3 and No. 6 provide, but the design is an interesting one and presents a most dramatic elevation to the future square.

DESIGN
No. 3

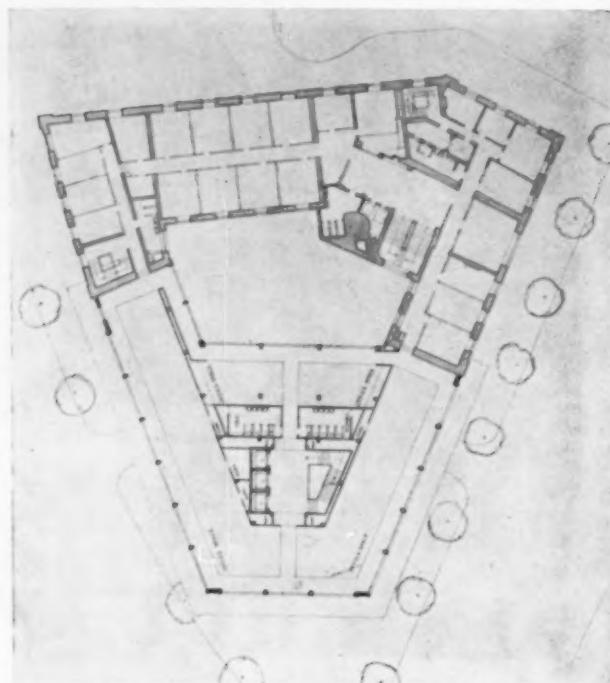
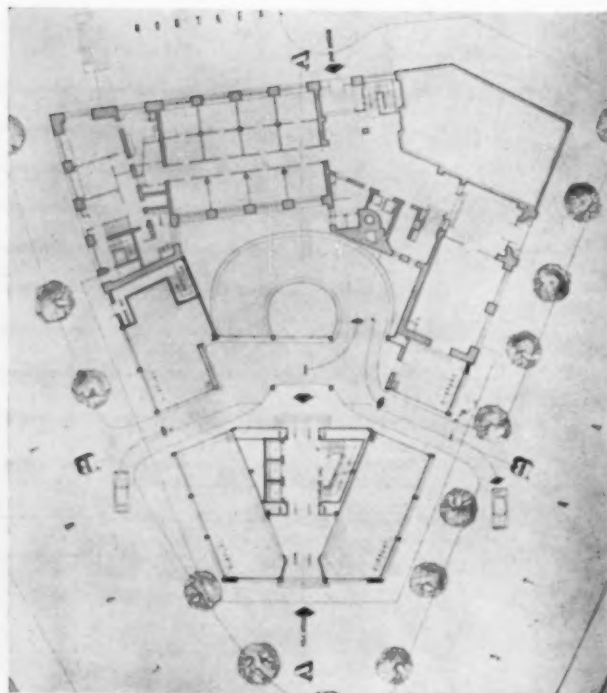
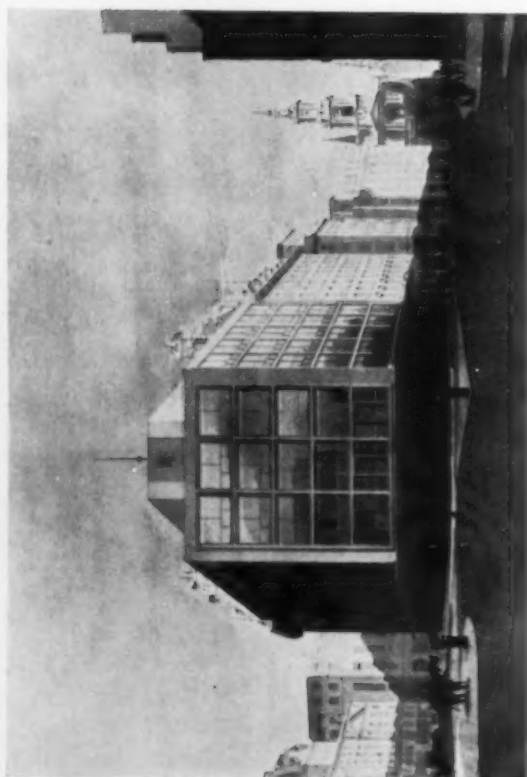
**Gordon
T. Tait**

SIR JOHN
BURNET,
TAIT &
PARTNERS



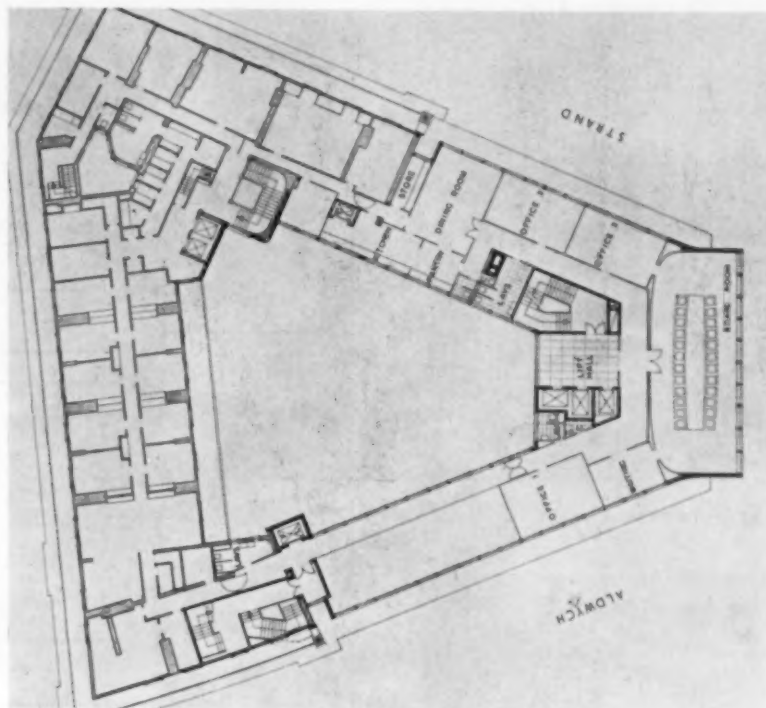
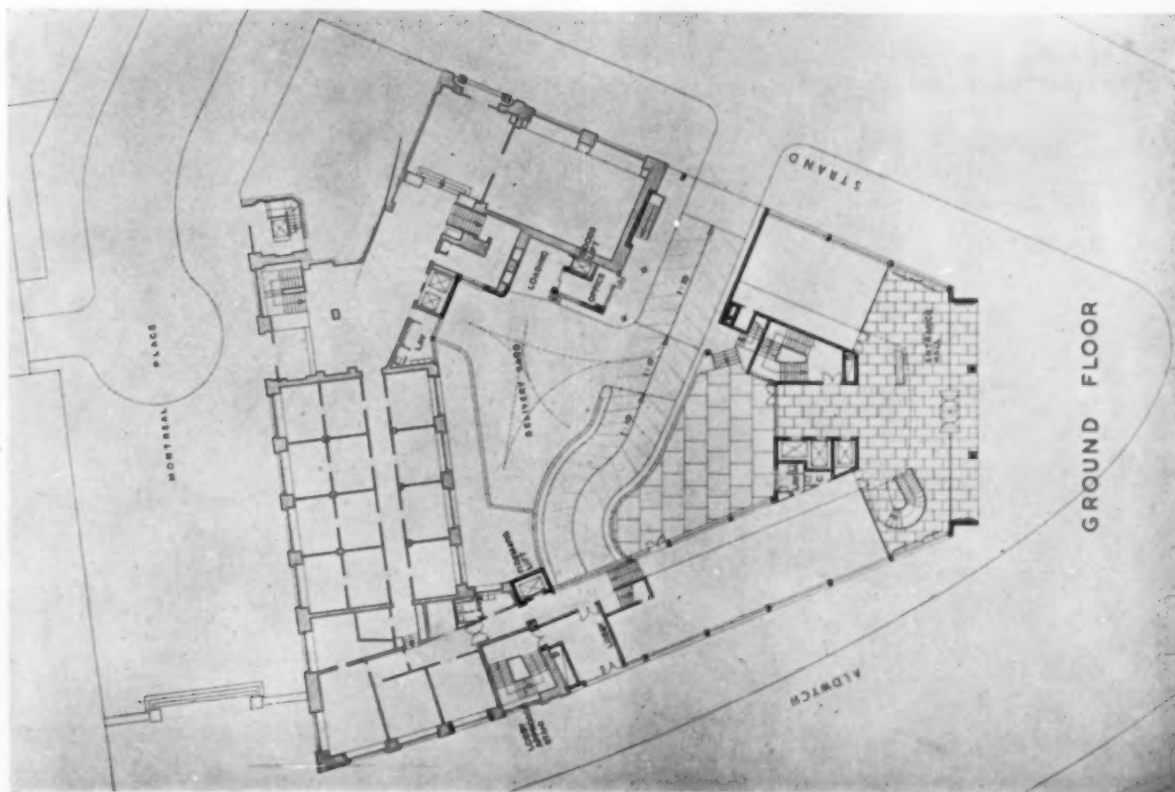
SECTION AA

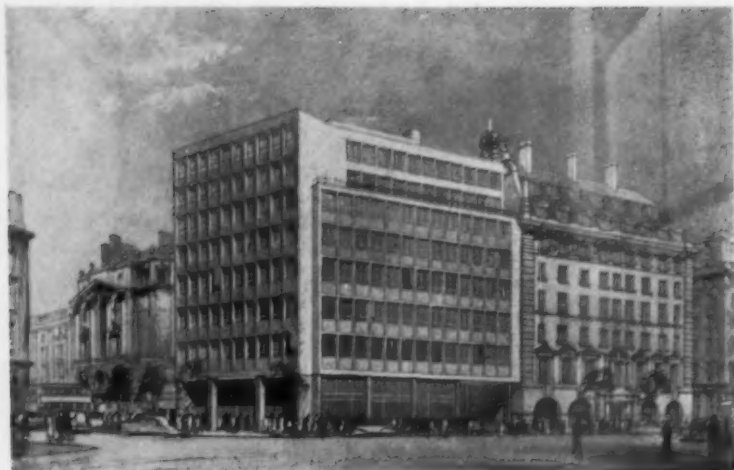
DESIGN No. 1

Louis de Soissons & PartnersTYPICAL
OFFICE
FLOORGROUND
FLOOR
PLAN

DESIGN No. 2

**F. R. S. Yorke, E. Rosenberg
and C. S. Mardall**



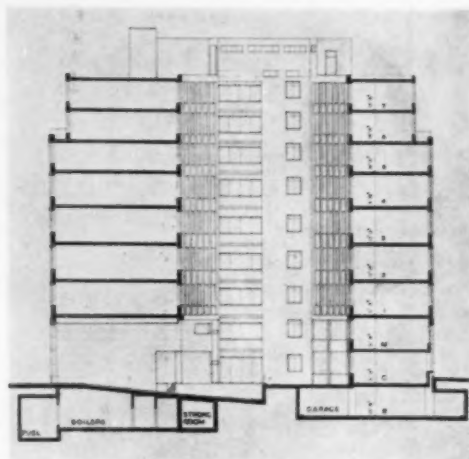


PERSPECTIVE DESIGN No. 2

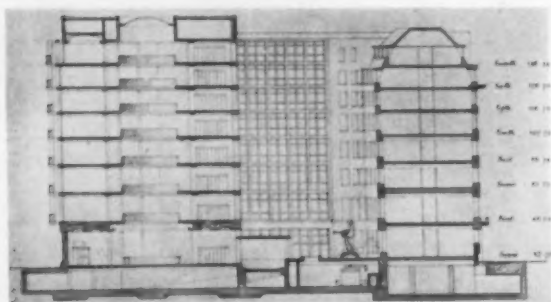
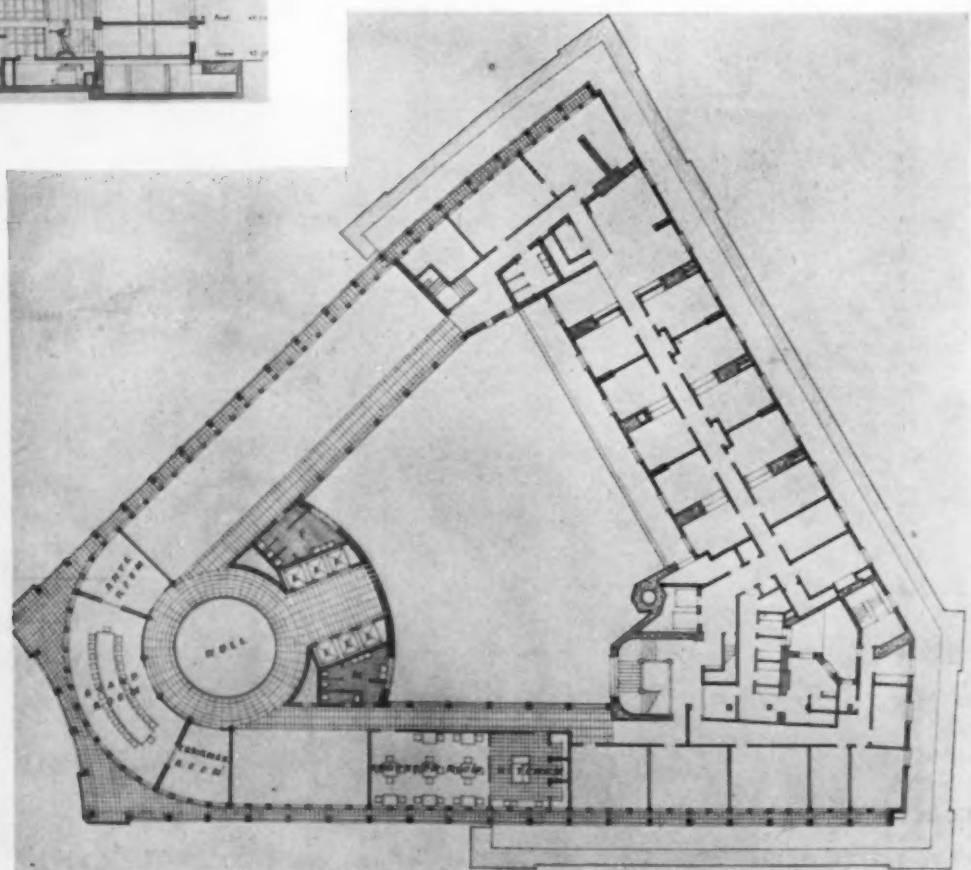
Design No. 2

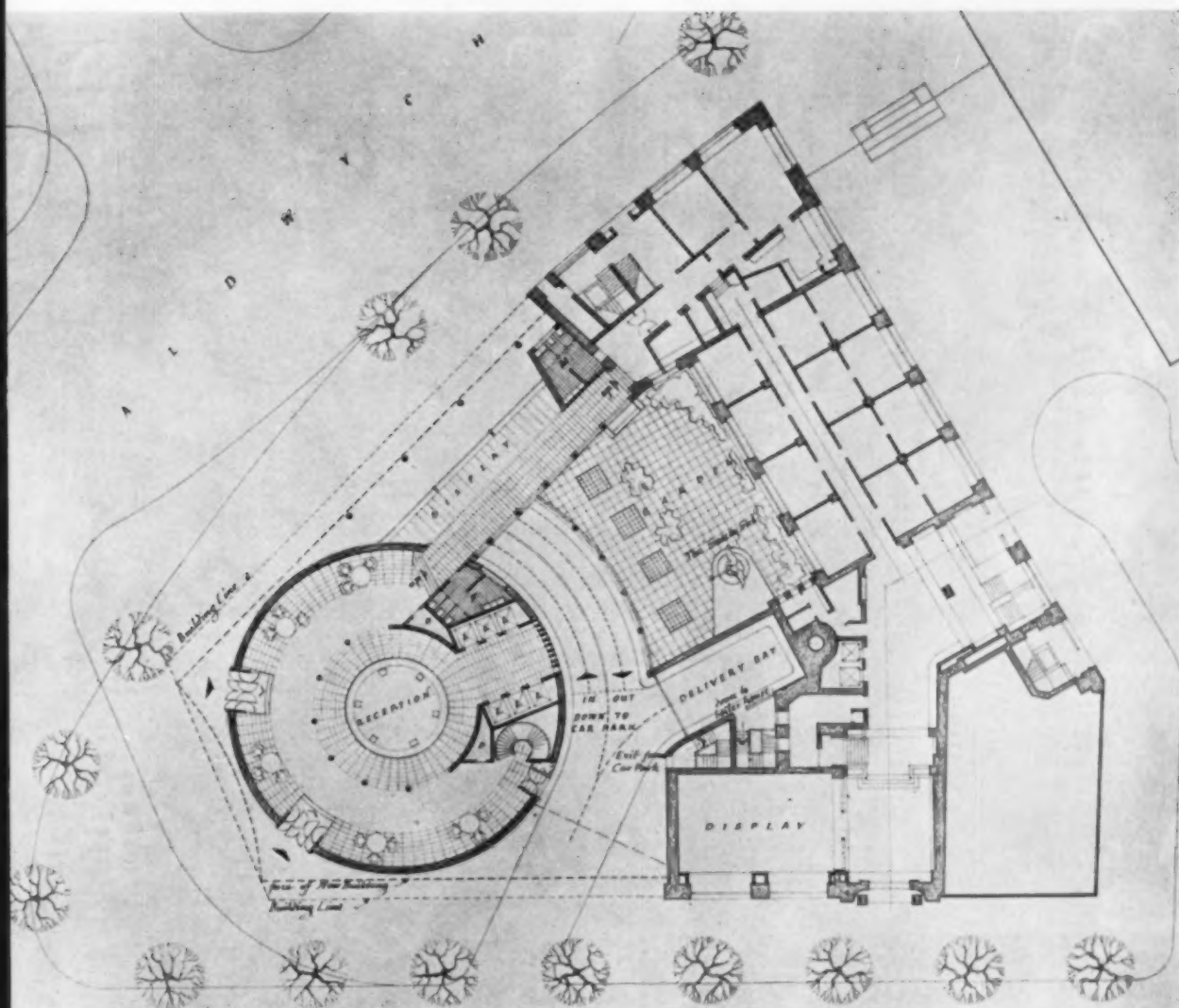
Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall

(continued)



SECTION. DESIGN No. 2

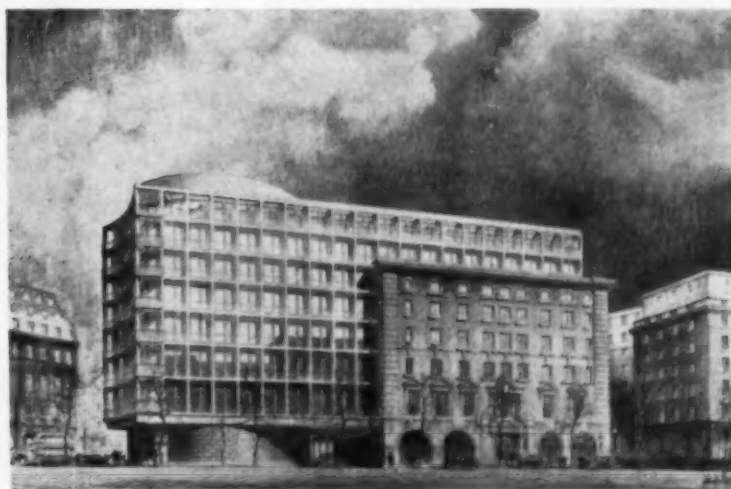
SECTION.
DESIGN No. 47th FLOOR.
DESIGN No. 4



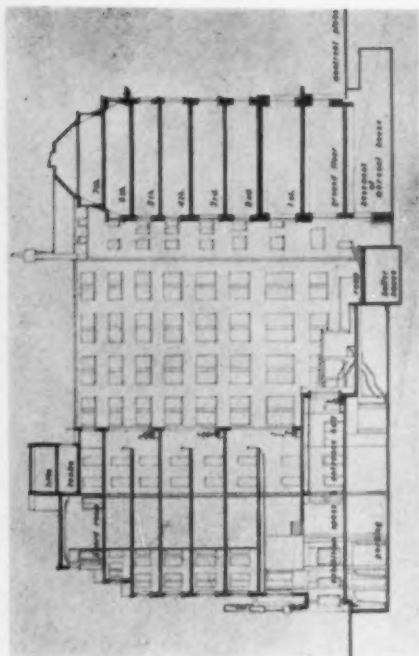
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN No. 4

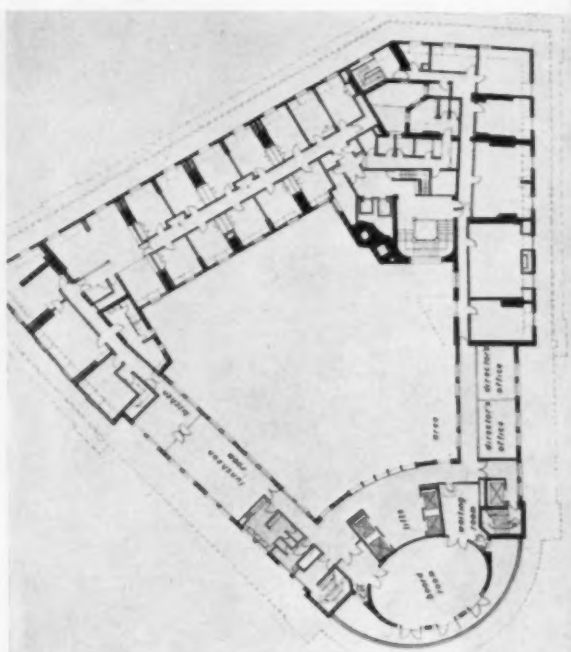
**Farquharson
and McMorran**



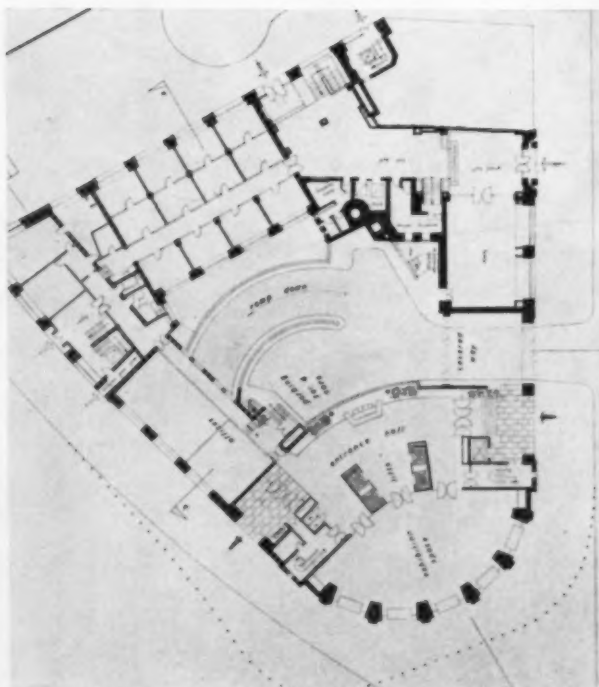
DESIGN No. 5 **Michael Rosenauer**



SECTION AA



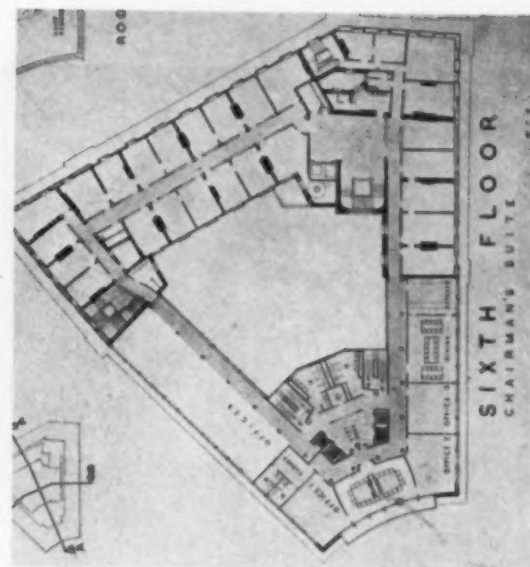
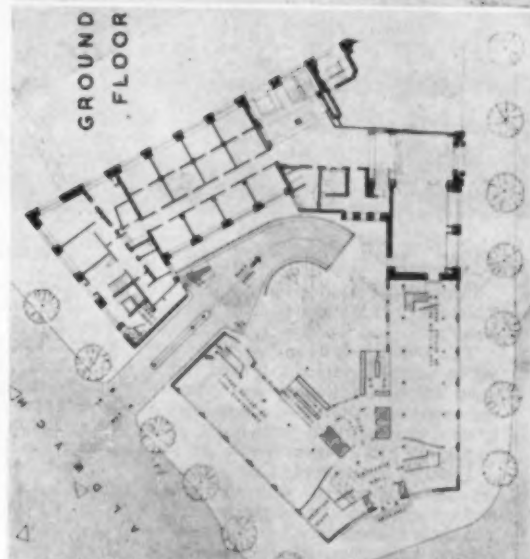
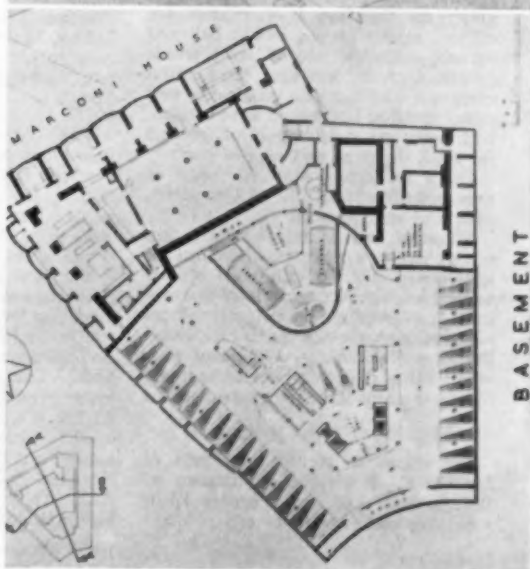
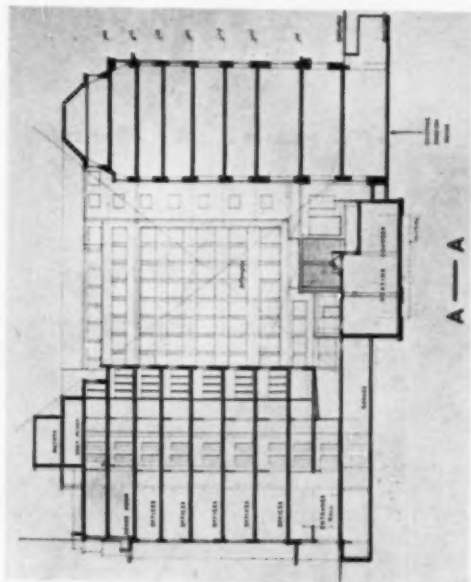
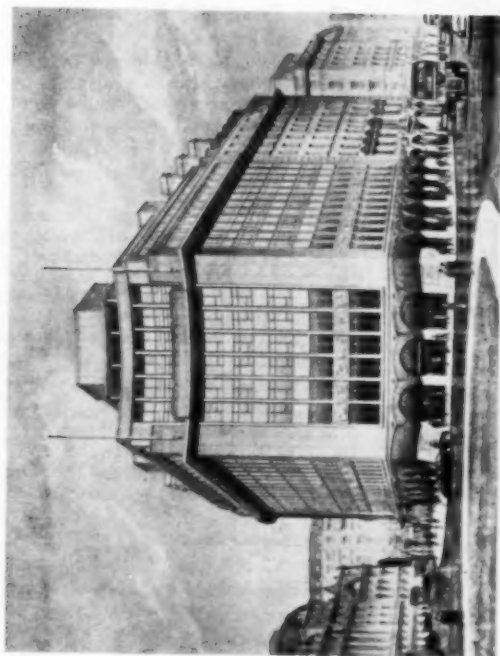
10th FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

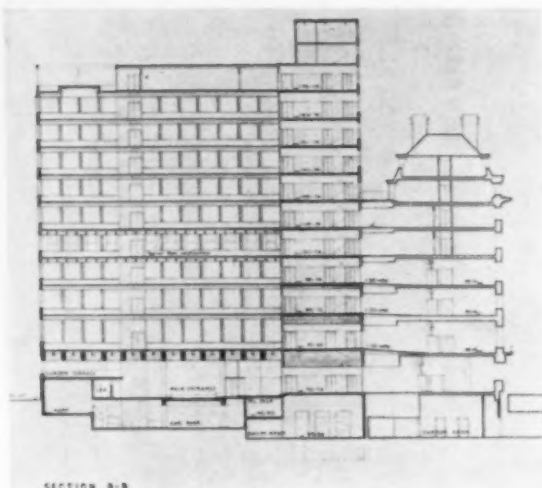
DESIGN No. 6

Adams, Holden & Pearson





DESIGN No. 7

Farmer & Dark**M.o.E. Bulletin No. 10**

Education Building Bulletin No. 10, "New School Playing Fields," has just been published (H.M.S.O., 3s 6d).

The Bulletin deals mainly with provision of playing fields and hard games areas on land adjoining new primary and secondary schools—particularly the latter, but most of the material applies to playing fields generally.

The two main sections of the Bulletin deal respectively with the layout and construction of new playing fields, and their maintenance. In addition to general principles, detailed advice is given on the layout of pitches for cricket, winter games, basket ball and netball, athletics, and of lawn tennis courts, with information on kindred matters. Descriptions of major and minor grading operations are included, and notes on preparation of ground for seed, drainage and care of turf.

Other sections deal with choice of sites, specifications, Bills of Quantities, cost, and maintenance.

Statistics and technical information are given in a comprehensive set of appendices dealing with such objects as seed mixture, recognition of soil texture, and sampling of seed; appendices also deal with the Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1954, and provide a list of reference books. Diagrams illustrate many of the recommendations.

Mr. A. F. de Jonquet

We regret to record the death of Mr. A. F. de Jonquet, a director of Iliffe & Sons Ltd., on February 17 in a nursing home at Hove.

ANNOUNCEMENT

J. Douglass Matthews & Partners (E. D. Jefferiss Mathews, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.C.S., Oswald D. Pearce, F.R.I.B.A., and A. G. Nisbet, B.A.(Arch.), F.R.I.B.A.) announce that the following members of their staff have been appointed Associate Partners: Ralph S. Poole, A.R.I.B.A., J. A. Fisher, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.A.I.A., and Michael Ryan, A.A.Dipl.(Hons.), A.R.I.B.A.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. E. S. Sunderland, A.R.I.B.A., Principal Assistant Architect, East Riding, Yorkshire County Council, has been appointed Deputy County Architect, Kesteven County Council, from March 1.

The Newcastle Regional Hospital Board has appointed Mr. Charles E. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., of C. B. Pearson & Son, 18, Dalton Square, Lancaster, as Architect for a new General Hospital to be built at Hensingham, near Whitehaven.

The first phase in the construction of this new hospital will include accommodation for 312 patients and a further 100 beds will be added in the second and third phases, giving a total of 412 beds. The estimated cost in the first instance will be in the region of £1,250,000.

The whole of the work will be carried out in collaboration with P. H. Knighton, Esq., M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

COMING EVENTS**The Ecclesiological Society**

February 26 at 3.0 p.m. Lecture on "Historic Parish Churches, Part II—Their Interiors," by Lawrence E. Jones, on behalf of the Historic Churches Preservation Trust. This lecture has been arranged in place of the one advertised for this date in the programme. At The College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

The Planning Forum

February 28 at 6.30 p.m. Talk on "Housing in British Guiana," by A. E. Hickinbotham, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, at 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

February 28 at 5.30 p.m. Ordinary General Meeting. Talk on "Historic Houses: Their Preservation and Use," by the Right Honourable J. Chuter Ede, C.H., J.P., D.L., M.P., at 12, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

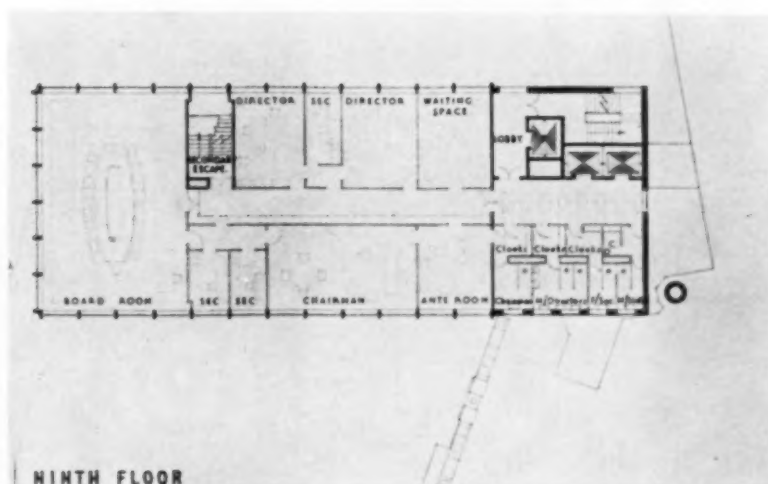
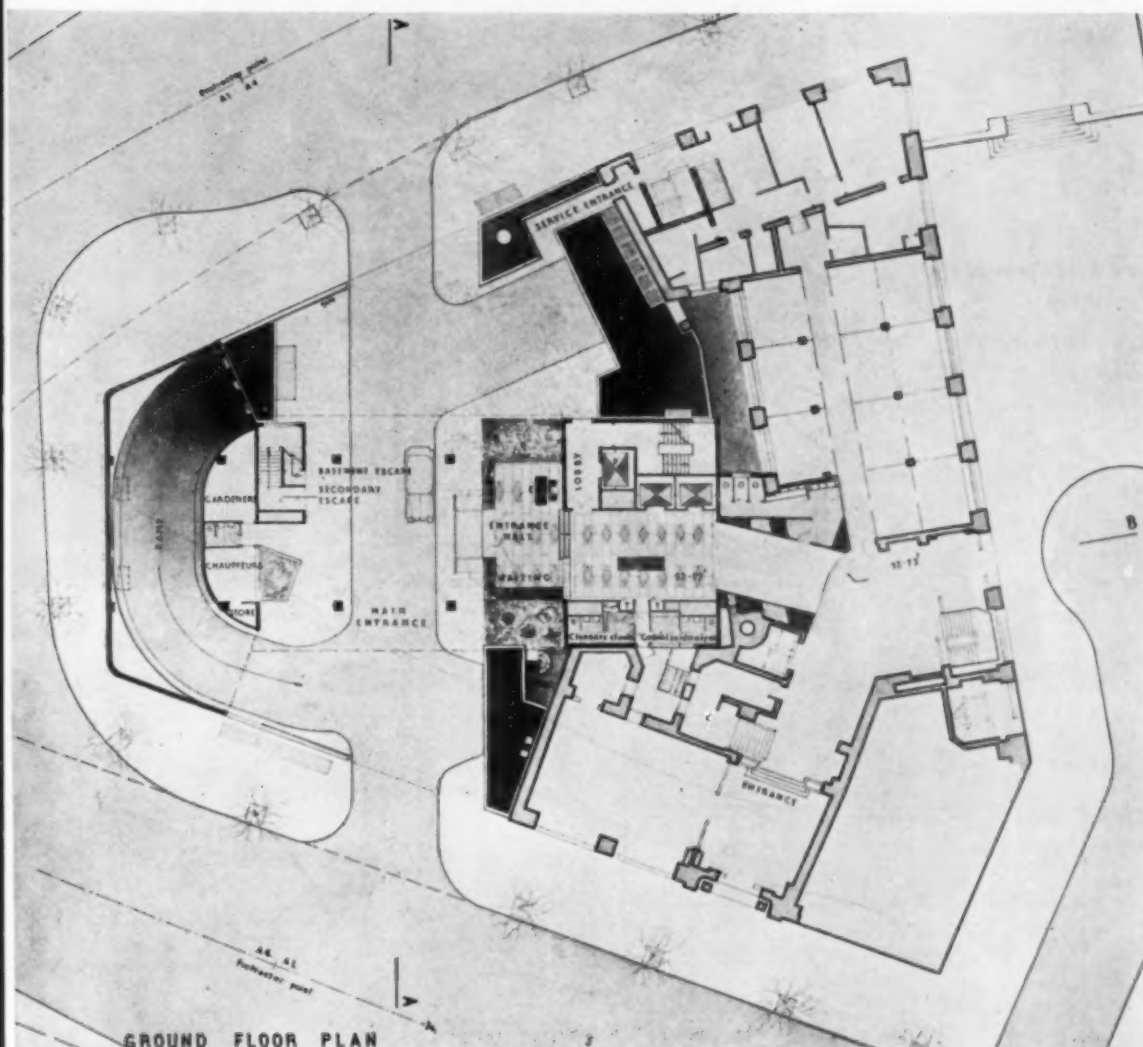
March 1 at 7 p.m. Annual Dinner at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1.

Royal Institute of British Architects

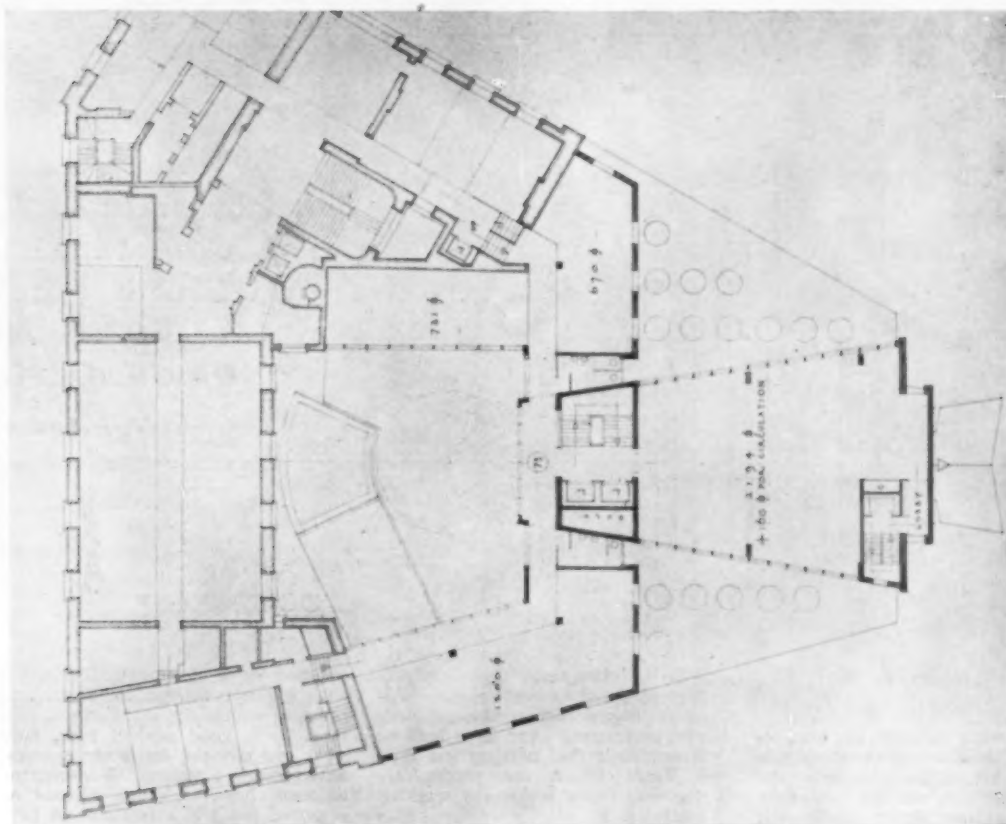
March 1 at 6 p.m. "Architecture as a Science and Architecture as an Art," by D. J. Bronowski, M.A., at 66, Portland Place, W.1. It is hoped that Dr. Julian Huxley, F.R.S., will propose the vote of thanks.

Town Planning Institute

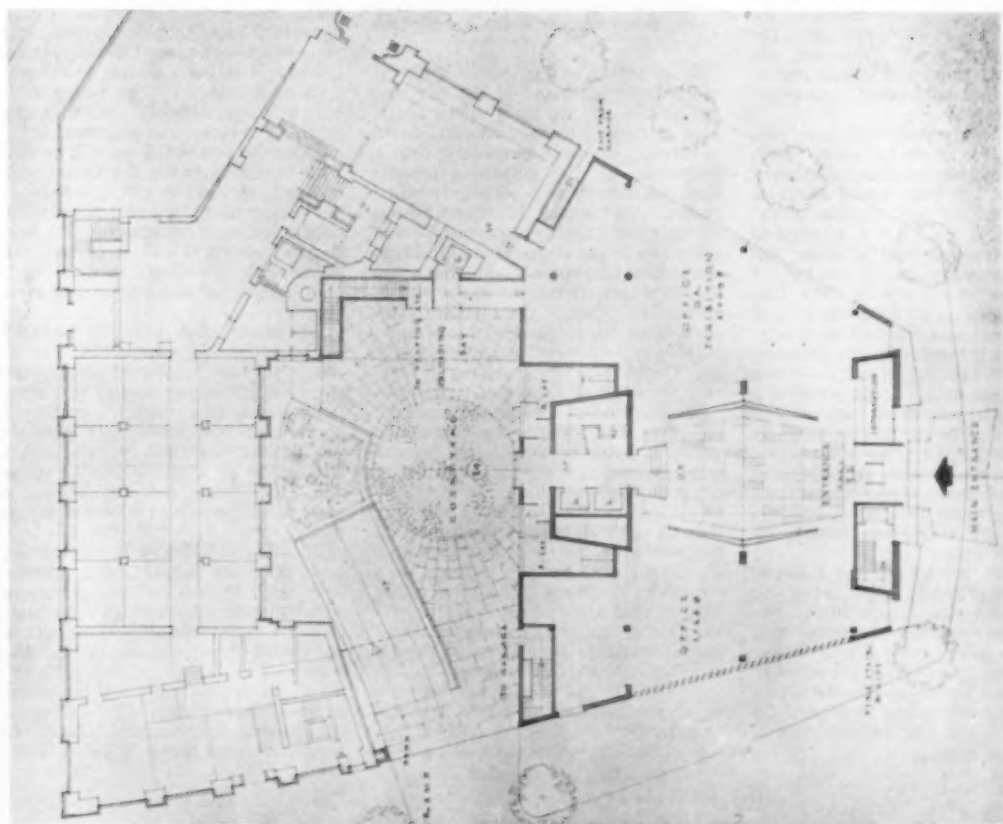
March 3 at 6 p.m. Annual Dinner. (Correspondence has been held over until next week.)



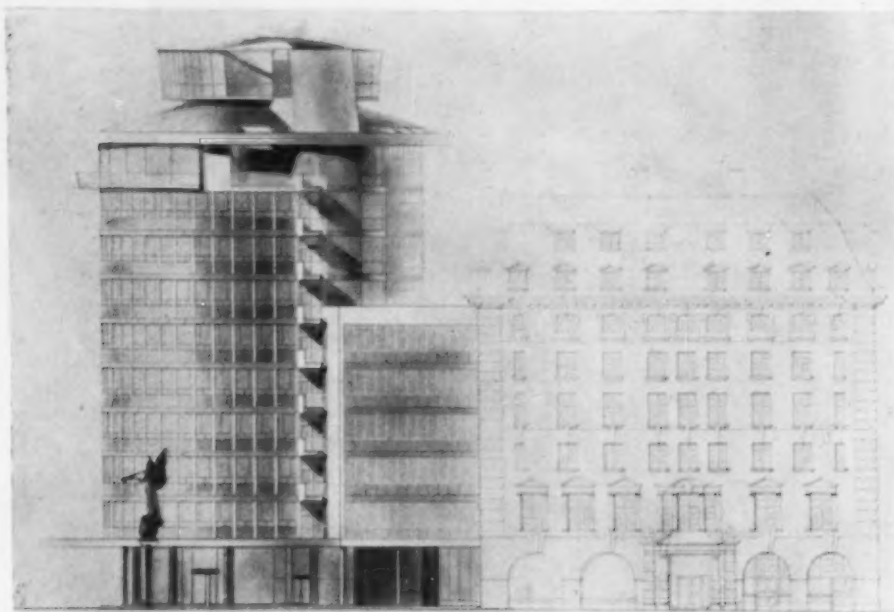
Design No. 7



2nd FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



DESIGN No. 9

David du R.**Aberdeen****STRAND
ELEVATION**

Salaried Architects and the British Architectural Guild

The following statement has been received: The recently declared attitude of the R.I.B.A. to the question of the representation of salaried architects leaves the position almost exactly as it was a year ago when questionnaires on the subject were issued by that body. The Royal Institute announces its inability to act as, or to promote the formation of, a Trade Union and advises salaried architects to join one or other of the established protective organizations.

This, of course, salaried architects have been able to do for many years; and it is precisely because no existing organization has been found adequate to the specialized requirements of the profession that the R.I.B.A. acceded to the long-expressed and growing demand for investigation. It was for the same reason that early in 1954 The British Architectural Guild was formed and registered as a Trade Union confined to salaried architects, its founders—themselves salaried architects—being convinced that the particular—and as it seemed urgent—needs of their section of the profession could be met by nothing other than a Trade Union, concerned exclusively with the affairs of salaried architects within the framework of the whole profession, and administered by them but having no political affiliations.

During the period that the R.I.B.A. have been engaged in investigating the position the Guild has faithfully observed an undertaking to refrain from propaganda and recruitment. The time has now come, however, to ask whether the profession has any use for the Guild or not. And this seems to depend on the answer of the salaried architects to the following question:

(a) Do they really desire and are they prepared to implement, a protective organization confined to their own profession? (And let it here be remembered that nothing less than a Trade Union can successfully negotiate salary scales and working conditions.)

(b) If their answer to (a) is yes, do they consider that the Guild contains the potentials of such an effective Union?

With regard to the second question much has been made of the fact that not all the existing rules of the Guild may be found generally acceptable—in particular, the rule providing that a proportion of the governing council shall be members of certain specified professional bodies. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that every one of the Rules of the Guild, as drafted, is provisional—in the sense that it is entirely subject to the will of a future general membership and changeable by simple resolution.

In order to obtain registration under the Trades Union Acts, it was necessary for a set of rules and regulations to be in print and deposited with the Registrar. At the time that these were drawn up, this particular rule seemed good because it was thought better to moor the Union to the existing professional bodies, thus ensuring stability, than to allow its possible drift into the hands of political extremists. However, the Guild exists at the moment as a structure of broad principles rather than of worked-out detail. If it is serviceable in outline, its exact form and shape remain to be hammered out by its membership; the rules as drafted, regulations as to fees, etc., serving only as discussable starting points for ultimate fixity.

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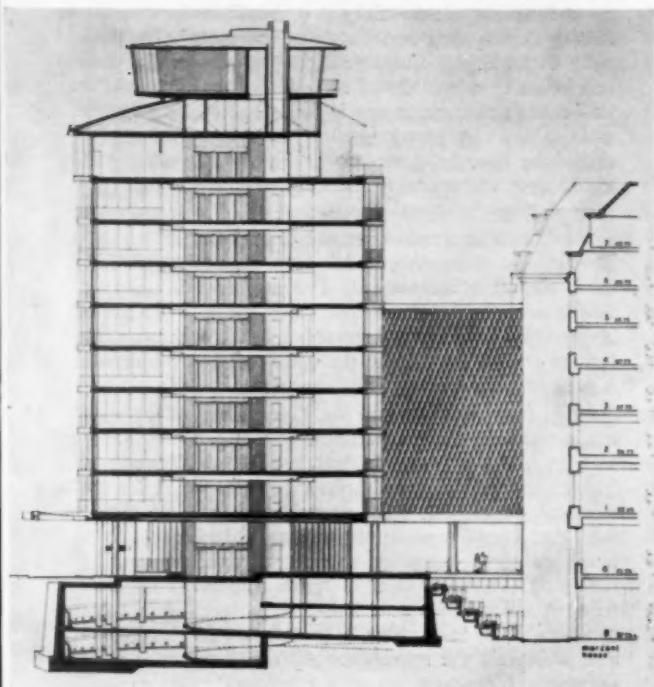
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Does the profession want it or not? That is the question the Guild must now ask, and in the asking it must be made clear that if support is not forthcoming an early winding-up has been decided upon. There is no intention of allowing the Guild to drag out a long, attenuated and purposeless existence.

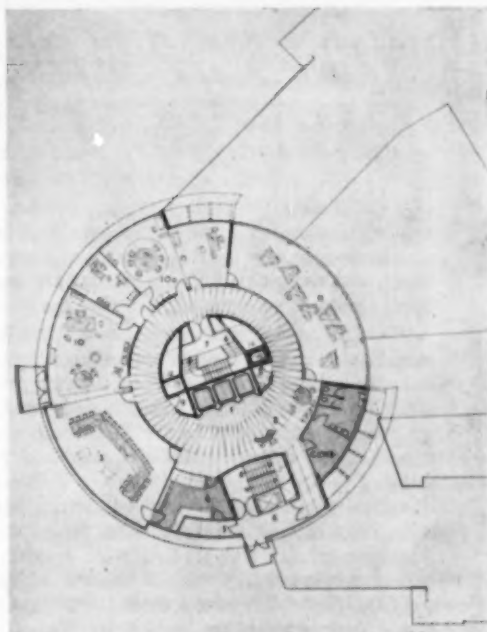
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(All communications will be treated in strict confidence.) The address is the British Architectural Guild, 40, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

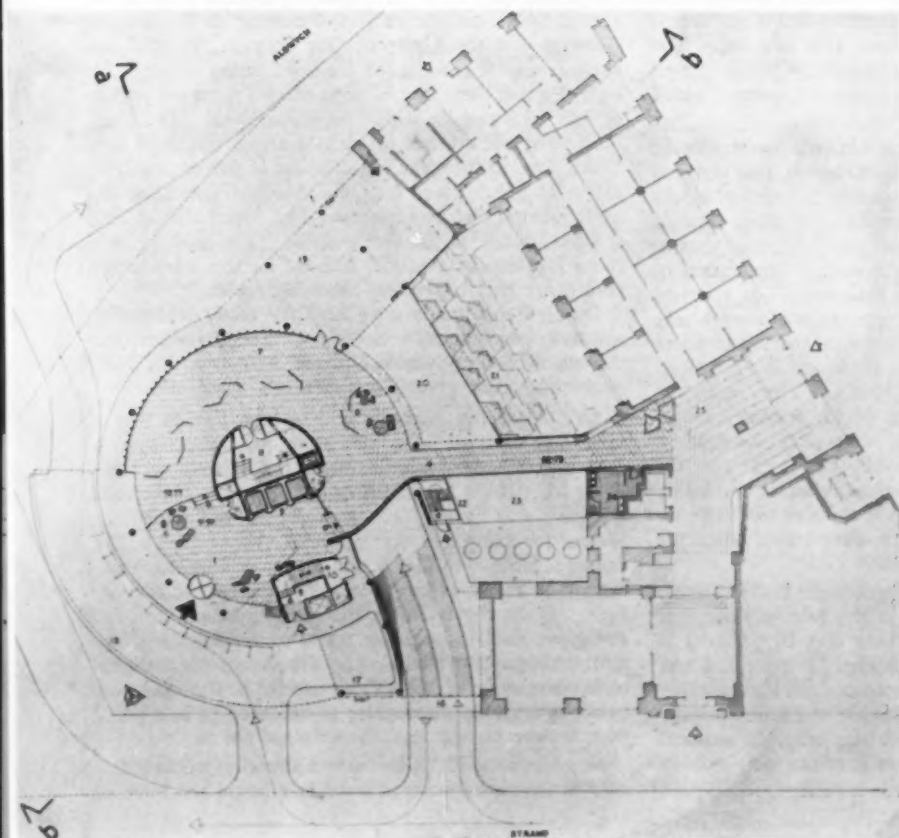


SECTION



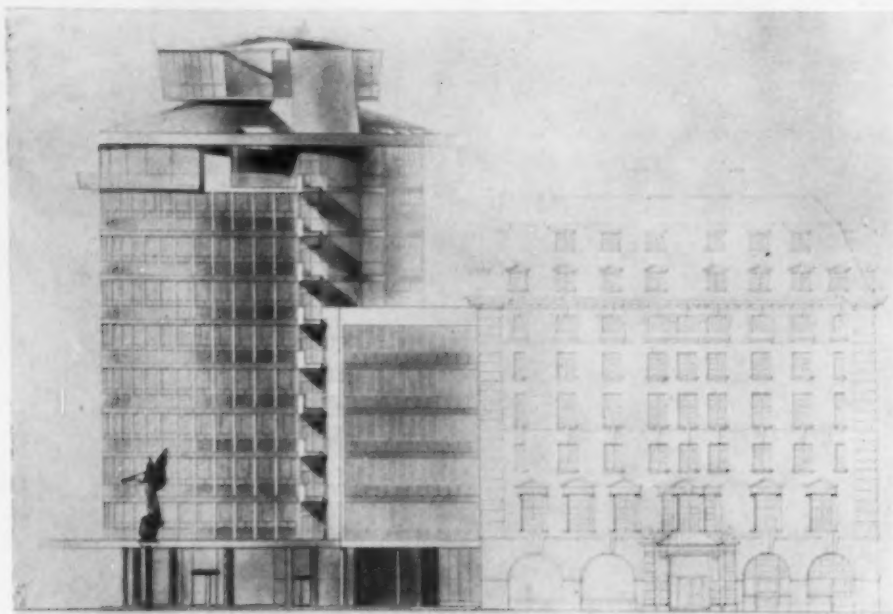
9th FLOOR

1. Lifts hall
2. Reception and waiting space
3. Dining room
4. Kitchen
5. Terrace approach to kitchen
- 6-9. All as lower floor
10. Chairman's suite, Sec., small
- 10a. committee room, etc.
11. Roof terrace extension to chairman's office
12. All as before



GROUND FLOOR

1. Main entrance and reception
2. Commissionaire's lodge
3. Lifts
4. Link to Marconi House
5. Telephone booth
6. Waiting spaces
7. Exhibition and display space
8. Staircase
9. Ventilated lobby approach staircase and fireman's lift
10. Staircase exit
11. Ventilation duct, sprinkler valves, internal fuel intake
12. Electric switch room
13. Main extract vent duct from car park
14. Duct space, heating risers, etc.
15. Flue
16. "In" and "Out" car ramps
17. Goods vehicle waiting bay
18. Private vehicle standing space
19. Open space and fire appliances access to courtyard
20. Upper level of courtyard
21. Terraced garden down to canteen level
22. Staircase access to heating chamber
23. Roof over heating chamber
24. Visitors' lav. Men
25. Marconi House. Present main entrance



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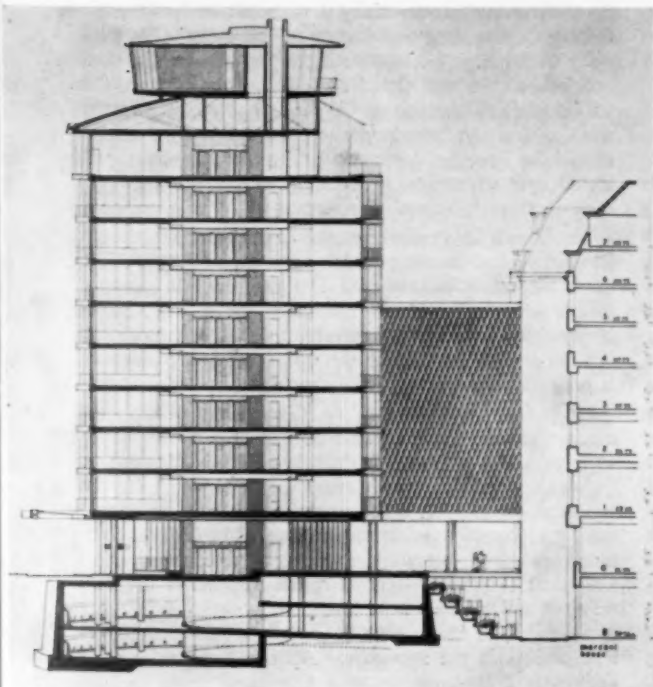
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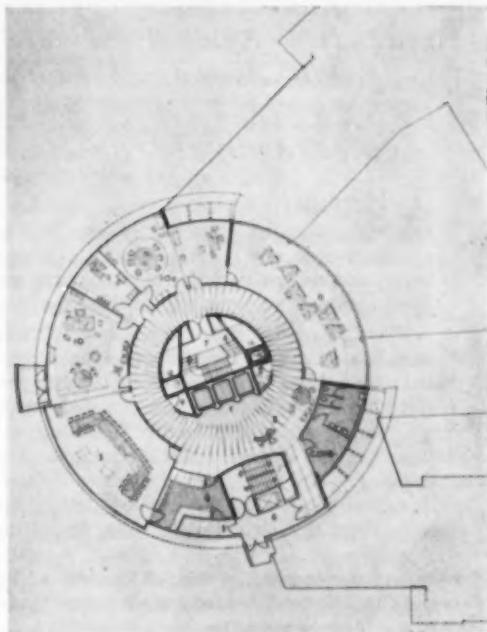
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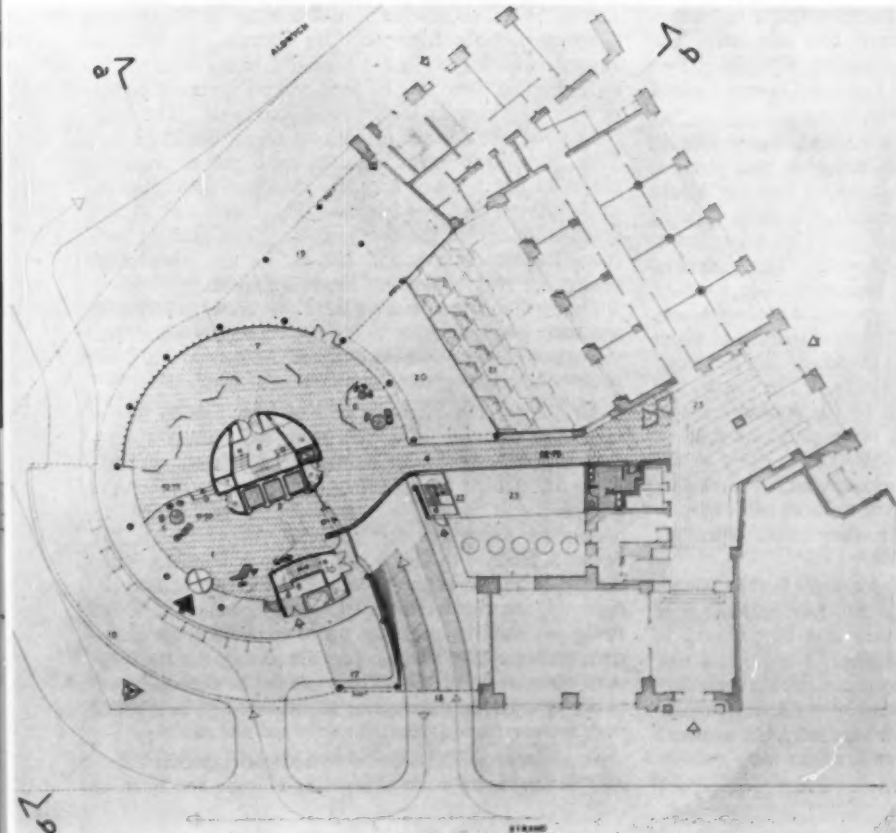


SECTION



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HIGH FLATS

A Critical Summary of the papers read at a Symposium held at the R.I.B.A. on February 15

BY J. H. FORSHAW, M.C., F.R.I.B.A.,
CHIEF ARCHITECT, M.O.H. & L.G.

A CRITICAL summary must involve conflicting opinions. Some authorities have held strong views against flats in any form. Recently a change has come about, and more flats and maisonettes are now building. Slum clearance schemes will expedite the process.

When the symposium was proposed I felt sure the idea would have the firm support of the Professions and of the Industry. Miss Margaret Willis, in her first sentence, says: "The idea of living in high flats is often considered with alarm by many people." The short words "High Flats" might mislead. Not all understand that we are thinking to-day of high dwellings not in isolation but as elements within areas of "mixed development." That is an important qualification. The two aspects for consideration are (1) high dwellings for a small percentage only of people living in areas of low and medium densities and (ii) high dwellings for a much larger percentage living in neighbourhoods of the highest density.

In the short time available I propose to observe on main points in the papers, and to review problems of costs having in mind the need for compact planning and a minimum yet efficient provision of lifts and staircases.

By and large, the variety of accommodation in "mixed development" has been illustrated this morning. The comprehensive schemes described by Mr. Whitfield Lewis have been carried out for the London County Council under the direction of Dr. Martin.

I pick out from the paper by Mr. Lewis two significant facts, the first of cost, i.e., the statement that "mixed development" comprising high, medium and low blocks has not proved more expensive than the older type of development in uniformly high blocks. This is important, as the overall cost must rule ultimately. The second of design, i.e., the increasing use of maisonettes—in a variety of types and especially in the form of four-storey blocks which retain a domestic scale. It seems that up to about 40 per cent of all accommodation in the schemes described is in four-storey maisonette blocks. The individual maisonette has, of course, some of the advantages possessed by the terrace house and is better suited for children than is the normal flat. Since Mr. Lewis refers to the County of London Plan, I may remark that the increasing use of maisonettes for families with children tends to confirm the conclusions drawn as to their value, when the first studies were prepared in 1942.

The one feature calling for improvement in the schemes Mr. Whitfield Lewis describes is the low percentage of houses. Four per cent, 8 per cent and 10 per cent at the most. London should do better. I appreciate that fine landscape often dictates reservations and that certainly is a very good reason. Mr. Lewis hits out at the subsidy structure as favouring flats, and asks why, in a mixed scheme, house and flat should not have the same subsidy rate. The point is not new yet it is serious, and cannot

be underestimated, especially if it should lead to unsatisfactory development and higher capital costs. The difficulty would largely disappear if the gap between flat costs and house costs was closed by lowering the former. To seek now to reduce this gap is surely one of the principal aims to-day. A first step suggests that ceiling heights should be brought down to the byelaw minimum; this would have advantages in reducing total height, and thus saving money in several directions.

Mr. Lewis lays stress on the importance of heating. Restricted coal burning under new "smog" regulations must help, but we are told 150 dwellings in grouped blocks are the economic minimum for a boilerhouse. Nevertheless, Miss Willis informs us that, where central heating is an alternative to the open coal fire, the former is preferred despite additional charges.

I pass from Mr. Lewis to Mr. Cleeve Barr, of the same office. So much of Mr. Barr's interesting paper applies to schemes described that I shall be brief. The tale of "Holes" in building would make a special article for the technical press. His other investigations call for special note, e.g., complete success with internal bathrooms combined with stack plumbing should lead to economies. A simplified Garchey system of refuse disposal is urgently required and would remove a positive nuisance and danger to health. The Shunt Flue, if feasible, would give important savings in the aggregate. All this research is most valuable. I am sure we wish this team more success, including the satisfaction of finding that "mixed development" can be even more competitive where a higher percentage of houses is included.

Dr. Bradbury's paper is backed by his experience of the United States, and the subject of a report to the Housing Committee of the Liverpool City Council. In effect, he suggests a review of the top limit of housing density. He feels also that there may be good reasons for using pockets of very high density within neighbourhoods. Dr. Bradbury notes the absence of balcony access blocks in New York. Instead there is a universal use of slab or cruciform blocks in one form or another. Modern ventilation has made internal corridors feasible. This means that all floor space is utilized to the best purpose. The internal bathroom is common practice, and by its use considerable savings are effected without impairing health.

Dr. Bradbury points to a need for better landscaping and more play-spaces for children. He rightly asserts that the extent of the provision must be decided at the layout stage. Car parking, too, is an increasing need.

Mr. Jensen relates the subject of high flats to that of high densities. It is a viewpoint we must respect—especially where costs are so much the controlling factor. What Mr. Jensen has said does high-light the question of densities, and it may be necessary to re-examine the reasons for fixing the various levels. After research, Mr. Jensen is inclined to the opinion that an economic solution cannot be found at the present density and he may be right. Quite clearly, when the slum clearance is in full swing, we shall have to face up to reconciling the short-term problem of those living on the site against the long-term planning aims. Great pressure can be expected from public and private developers; all will need to be satisfied that, in some cases at least, densities are not too low.

Mr. Sheppard Fidler has drawn attention to the difference in the capital costs of building a house and building

a flat, which, estimated at £600 per dwelling, means 8s 9d per week on the rent. He points out that the difference in rental is even greater because flats carry additional charges for maintenance and management.

The dilemma confronting both designer and client is the fact that there is no apparent satisfactory reason for the big difference. It is not new, before 1939 developers were puzzled—to-day more acute, on account of rises and improvements, e.g., lifts over four storeys, the margin of difference is alarming. Experience indicates that flats are costing 50 per cent more than similar accommodation in houses. No one is satisfied that such expenditure is warranted.

Mr. Sheppard Fidler refers to the economies that result both by repetition of blocks and by the repetition of flat or maisonette units within each block. I agree and consider that much interior work could be factory-made and assembled within cellular-framed construction. Mr. Fidler does not suggest considering the recommendations of the Bailey Committee but I should like to mention this corollary of his idea. Perhaps the impending slum clearance programmes will spur some large authorities to initiate action.

Mr. Gibberd refers to the use of high blocks in medium-sized towns, suburban areas and in New Towns where the overall net density is low at, say, 60 rooms per acre. He is forthright and realizes that "tower" blocks are very expensive and cannot really be justified on economic grounds at a density of 60 or 70. Nevertheless, because they give pleasure to the occupants and neighbours alike more high blocks should be built. I admire the example at Harlow a great deal; I hope the next will be equally successful.

Mr. Gibberd mentions a wise policy at Harlow, the employment of separate architectural firms for various works. This is a correct decision, and a sure way to secure variety. More authorities with large building programmes might adopt a policy of this kind. When opportunities occur in redevelopment schemes, a layout considered first as a whole can later be developed in sectors by different architects. The idea, which has been directed with success at Harlow, has a great deal to commend it.

The paper on "Means of Escape" by Mr. Lack is a clear statement of the problems. The description of the method of dividing a building into cells to limit dangers, i.e., fire spread, and facilitate escape is vivid, and must enable anyone to get a quick grasp of what is involved. Briefly, this paper indicates how the architect should plan to ensure public safety without extravagance. To over-elaborate provisions, particularly in the number of staircases, is wasteful and can tend to defeat simple, well-organized fire methods. Money can be saved often by early consultations with the Fire authorities, but it is essential for the architect himself to understand a great deal about fire and escape apparatus requirements, and to be familiar with the details of apparatus.

It is convenient following Mr. Lack's study to refer briefly to the planning of Towers having regard to lift service and staircases. The "tower" forms a suitable plan-shape for smaller units of accommodation but increasing use will be possible only if structure and installation costs can be reduced. The cost of installing and running a lift service is very much higher per flat than in

other types of blocks. It is not easy to plan satisfactorily with only one staircase and yet take advantage of the revised requirements for means of escape.

The tower is expensive to service because normally it has two lifts and two staircases. What can be done to reduce costs? One proposal which we are examining takes the form of "Twin" towers. The plan follows that of the Towers at Bellahøj, Copenhagen, with this difference, each tower—that is, half the block—has four flats per floor instead of two in the Danish scheme.

A twin tower 11 storeys high would contain 88 flats and two lifts only are intended, one in the centre of each tower separate from the staircases. An enclosed way would allow tenants to cross the flat roof (as at Pimlico) during times of servicing or breakdown. The reliability of modern lifts in practice means that stoppages are rare, and servicing can be notified. Three staircases only are required—one between the twin towers and one at each end of the complete block, and these link up with the back doors opening on to short balconies. The lift in the centre of each tower gives access to the front doors in a common hall.

Compared with two blocks of typical types now building, the twin-tower block described would save about £8,000 on lifts and wells and £2,000 on staircases—a total of £10,000 or no less than £113 a flat. A further economy due to the space-saving nature of the plan could probably be expected. Furthermore, the cost of running and maintaining the lift service would be reduced by about £2 3s per annum per flat for the whole 88 dwellings served. The combined effect of reduced capital costs and running costs for lifts would reduce the rent by 2s 8d per week on every flat. We cannot neglect savings of this order.

I will now bring together aspects of cost, which inevitably dominate all decisions and also that related to structural and operational matters in the papers submitted by Mr. Dunican, Mr. Samuely, Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Weston.

The cost of building is obviously in everyone's mind and that of high dwellings is foremost. More conviction in the papers might have been expressed if the authors had been confident that higher flats would not involve still higher costs.

The present cost of flats is quite fantastic. Accommodation cannot be let at rents which tenants can afford without burdensome subsidies. The one vital matter is the overall cost of the complete scheme. Higher costs for higher flats will not do. But "mixed development" does help and, therefore, we should not look only at the cost of individual blocks.

The practical aim of all concerned was stated precisely by Mr. Dunican, i.e., to build, say, 20-storey homes quickly and cheaply, and some encouragement is offered in the views he has expressed. Mr. Jensen has been bold enough to express the view that, subject to the operation of certain more favourable organizational conditions, it should not be unreasonable to expect the cost of flats to come down to an average of £1,500 net.

Consider broadly what this task would involve and what are the chances of fulfilment. Various average cost figures are stated, but for examination an ascertained average gross tender figure is taken of £2,200 for flats of a typical area,

650ft super in a 10-storey block. This figure of £2,200 can be broken down into four parts:

	£
Site works, including drains, roads, paths, boundary walls, garden work and planting, playing and drying areas	150
Foundations	150
Carcass, including reinforced concrete structure, brickwork and internal partitions	925
Internal finishes, fittings, equipment, including doors, windows, paving, plastering, painting, plumbing, electric, gas and lift installations ..	975
Total	£2,200

From this breakdown it would appear that an average cost of £1,500 per flat is well nigh impossible without drastic alterations in standards.

When, however, each part of the breakdown is examined separately it appears reasonable to draw certain conclusions in respect of flats of more than ten storeys:—

1. The average cost of foundations and site works should tend to decrease rather than increase.

2. The cost of internal finishing and equipment should at least remain constant.

3. There may be an increase in the cost of the structural frame but this should be offset by:—

(a) saving on the average cost of a roof because it will cover more flats;

(b) the saving derived from additional output in consequence of more repetitive nature of work, and increased efficiency of skilled working gangs. This latter factor has been exemplified by the experiences quoted by Mr. Mitchell.

4. Consequently, the price of flats in blocks of more than ten storeys should not increase, but tend to decrease slightly.

Dr. Weston's paper records a wide and expensive range of prices. The effect is to impel a search for economies within the present range of construction rather than risk a further climb. It brings us back to realities—hard facts and figures.

The time available to Dr. Weston has permitted him to touch the fringe only. He has presented a range of the prices per foot super for flats of all types without any classification. Separate prices for staircase or balcony access are not given, nor is the detail of accommodation or other heads stated which affect price comparisons. A general picture of comparative costs nevertheless can be gained. The range of tender prices ascertained is a guide for consideration of the economic overall costs of development. It can serve, too, as a key to the economic mixture of high and low blocks in order to bring down the average cost per dwelling.

Dr. Weston's preliminary conclusion, that the price of lifts is not in many cases a serious financial problem is hardly convincing. The fact that a difference between 2 per cent and 12 per cent for the cost of lifts is disclosed, suggests that there is scope for economy. Our research on the lines referred to shows that careful planning of access and lifts saves appreciably in the cost per flat and lowers rents.

What are the steps to bring down high costs? Various solutions are suggested in the papers, including:—

1. Planning more economically.

2. Using more maisonettes in preference to flats. Strongly advocated, not only by several architects, but also by both Mr. Dunican and Mr. Samuely.

3. Employing cross-wall construction as being less expensive than front and back, loaded walls, and more suitable for the operation of mechanized site plant, including the tower crane.

Again, should the methods and practices of America and the Continent be followed, especially complete pre-planning? The advantages have been fully described from the viewpoint of the contractor by Mr. Mitchell. He illustrates the benefits in a practical example by which his firm carry out the large contract at Trinity Road for the London County Council. He answers very competently the critics of the industry, and demolishes the charge that high costs are due to obsolete methods. He has not, however, indicated to whom financial benefits accrue by his achievements. Mr. Mitchell, along with others, emphasizes the essential need for the fullest collaboration between architect and contractor. Mr. Dunican goes further and suggests pre-tender collaboration and indicates that economic structural design, efficient organization and rapid progress are the worthwhile results. He suggests that specialized work in high blocks should be the responsibility of a "construction team" comprising architect, quantity surveyor, engineer and contractor. It has not been made clear, however, whether it is intended that the contractor should be engaged solely as a consultant, or as a consultant and builder at the same time.

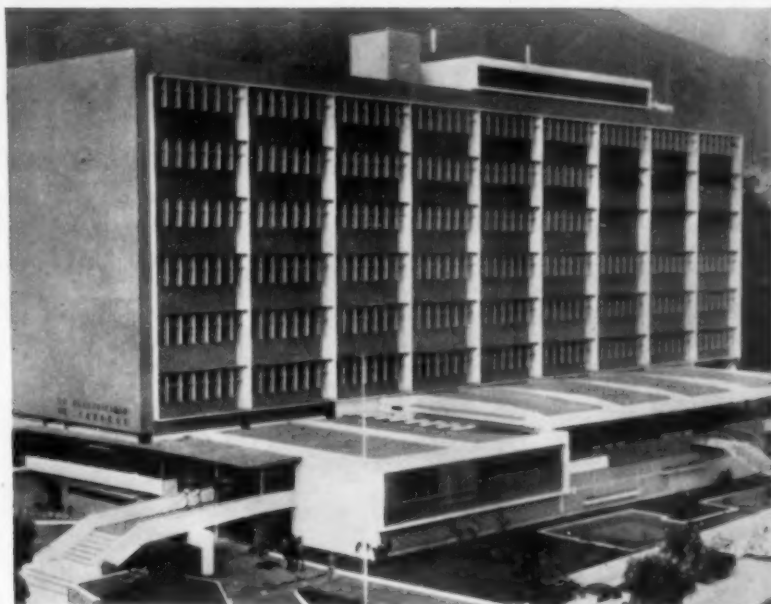
"Pre-planning to this extent is, I am sure, an ideal, but not all would agree. How, then, is it to be established within our present method of tendering and contract procedure in order to preserve a competitive element?"

The client's interest must be safeguarded if competitive conditions are to be eliminated.

How, then, is it practicable to establish a contractual procedure to meet the requirement of pre-planning as envisaged? Does a solution lie in acceptance of American and Continental techniques which some authors have referred to and, if so, should we adopt also a new tender and contract procedure?

I do not favour complete change but I feel that there is a step to take. An English compromise—one move might suffice whereby the architect collaborates with engineer and contractor at the pre-contract stage to ensure maximum structural efficiency and to obviate the risk of subsequent revisions involving consequential delays and additional costs.

Recently in this conference room architects responsible for hospital design were neatly reminded to remember the "patient." In her fascinating paper Miss Willis reports that of the 156 tenants living from the 6th to 12th storeys 90 per cent wished to live high. There are about this survey some very human aspects and that is the real value. It records the "user" opinion from a cross-section of tenants living about the 6th floor and upwards. Satisfaction and delight is recorded in the reasons quoted: "More fresh air," "more privacy and quiet," and "glorious views." Should we be pleased or disturbed, for Miss Willis warns again in her last paragraph and states that two out of three people would be ready to go out to a house with a garden if they could?



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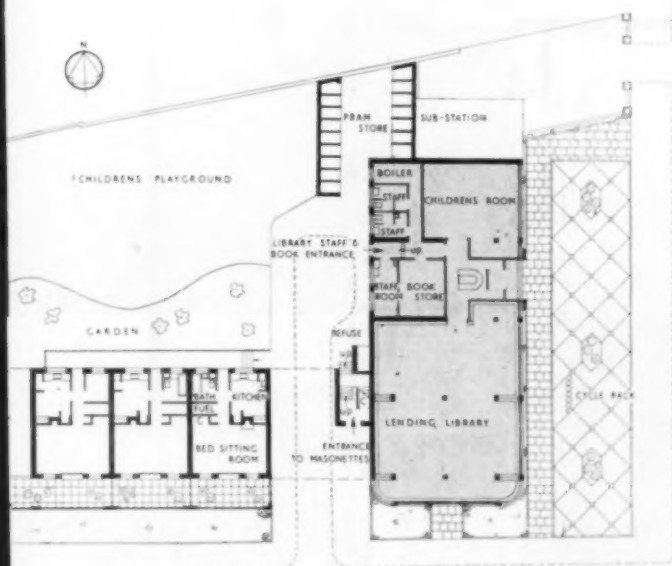
The Coat of Arms of
Tottenham Borough Council
is engraved on glass over
the main entrance to
the library

LIBRARY, KATHLEEN FERRIER COURT, Tottenham

V. A. JOLLEY, A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architectural Assistant

R. L. HEAD, A.R.I.B.A., Assistant in Charge

D. J. FERRANT, Assistant



Layout of Kathleen Ferrier Court. Scale:
one inch equals forty feet. On the next page
the final plan of the library, shown tinted
here, is illustrated to a greater scale.

COOMBES CROFT Branch Library occupies the ground floor of one wing of Kathleen Ferrier Court. The main building consists of 12 maisonnettes, the ground floor of the other wing has three one-room flats for old people. A fall in the levels of the site has allowed a change in ceiling height between the two wings while keeping the maisonnettes all on the same level.

The site was formerly occupied by St. John's Presbyterian Church which was damaged by enemy action during the last war.

As there has been great difficulty in obtaining sites within the Borough it was suggested that a library could be built with dwellings above, so that both the library and the dwellings could be built together in one contract. After some persuasion, the Government department concerned agreed to the proposal and building started in the early part of 1953. The cost of the portion of the building forming the library, including its equipment, is approximately £13,000.

Site Layout

Owing to the presence of a 20ft wide culvert enclosing the Moselle Brook, it was necessary to keep the front elevation some 12ft behind the building line. The library itself is of a reinforced concrete frame construction, which has been expressed in the external elevations.

The external wall is faced with specially made concrete slabs having an exposed aggregate face, and display panels which can be illuminated at night are inserted in four of the bays. The main entrance is

Library, Tottenham

from the High Road and is almost entirely of glass, creating an inviting atmosphere and also giving the idea of space in the building.

Planning

Facing the entrance is the Charging Counter, with the Book Store behind. The Charging Counter is fitted with two sliding shelves to facilitate the removal of returned books to the Book Store. The folding partition on the counter divides the hall into two areas to prevent the mingling of adult and child traffic.

To the right of the entrance is the Children's Room containing book shelving on four walls, a total of 250ft run providing space for 2,500 volumes. Lighting is by two large pendant fittings each with eight lamps, half of which are directed on the ceiling for general diffused lighting, the remainder downward for direct illumination on the tables.

The Adults' Room is to the left of the entrance and contains 800ft run of shelving to accommodate about 8,000 volumes. An information counter, situated at one end, is equipped with reference books and a catalogue covering all the books in Tottenham's libraries. On the centre column is a display fitting for notices and books. A free standing periodical rack will contain the usual supply of weekly and monthly magazines. General lighting is provided by four large fluorescent fittings, with spotlights placed centrally over each bay of shelving.

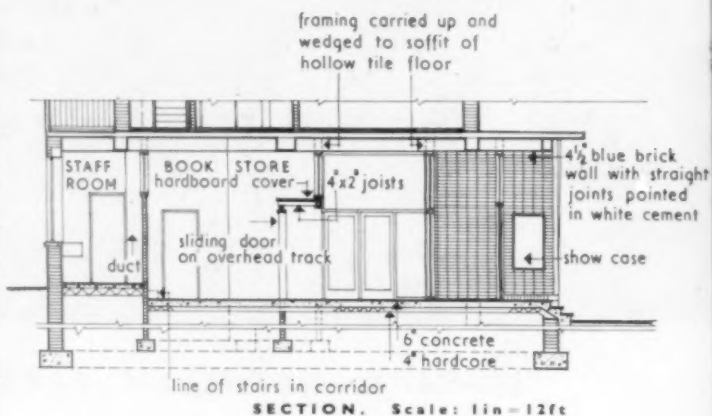
At the rear are Staff Rooms, Boiler Room and a trades entrance. The heating is by low-pressure hot water operated from a gas-fired boiler, which

eliminates the need for a fuel store or stoker. The system is thermostatically controlled and has a master clock which will start and stop the boiler without manual supervision throughout a winter season.

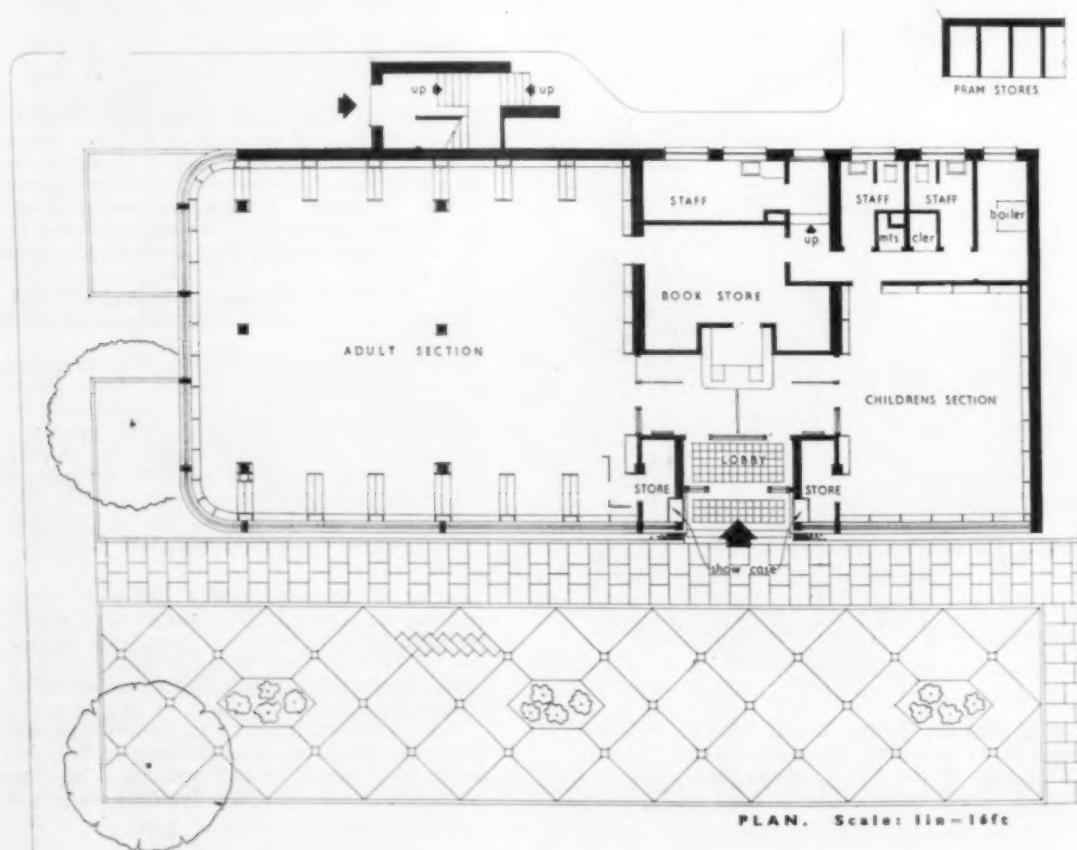
Finishes

Externally fair-faced R.C. columns are painted with Inertol enamel "Grey," the panels between being 8in cavity walls with 2in outer skin of 18in x 9in concrete slabs having an exposed "Durite" aggregate face on a white cement background. The Plinth is Blue Staffordshire engineering bricks and the R.C. beam and canopy over the metal window is

(Continued on page 250)

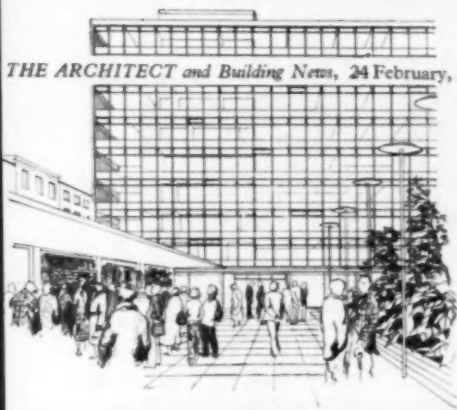


SECTION. Scale: 1in = 12ft



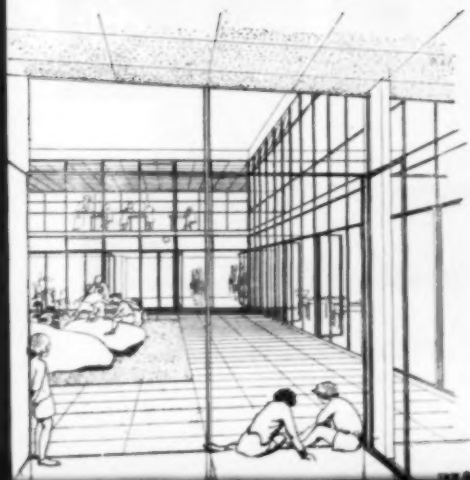
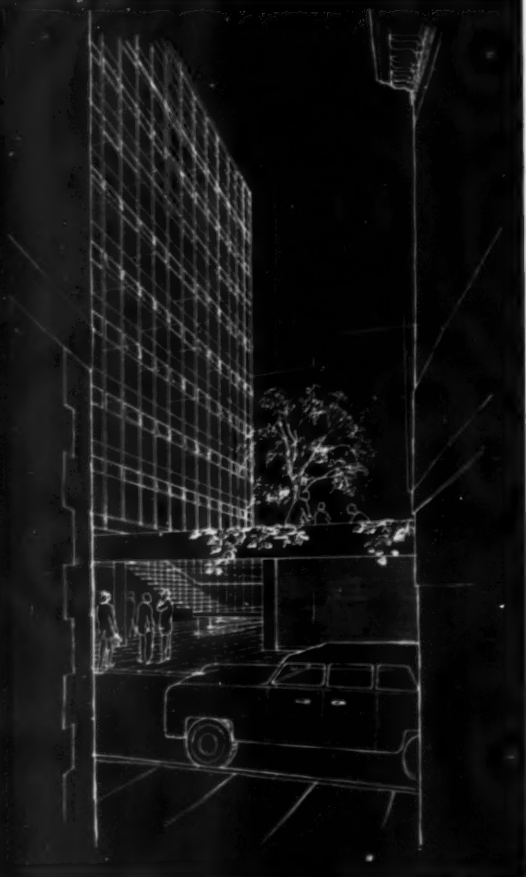
PLAN. Scale: 1in = 16ft

THE ARCHITECT and Building News, 24 February, 1955



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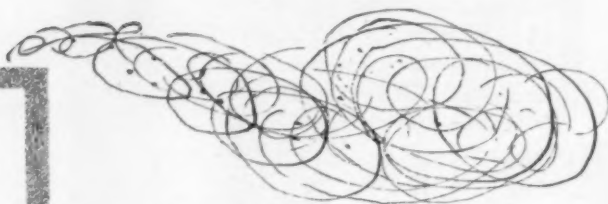


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Very fond of a grouse is Fred. Doesn't have to look far either. 'Like the perishin' North Pole in this perishin' factory', growls Fred. But at least he stays on the job; half the girls are away with the sniffles.

Now meet Bert — of the boiler'ouse

'It's no good them coming grouse to me,' glowers Bert, 'radiators are full on (or nearly), and the Guvnor's always bitin' my 'ead off about the fuel bills.'



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wrap that factory in

FIBREGLASS
TRADE MARK



Library, Tottenham

Adults' Room

Children's Room



Library, Tottenham

painted with Silexine stone paint No.01 (White) to assist the natural lighting in the library. The notice boards are teak and entrance doors Lagos mahogany.

The terrace has a blue brick retaining wall and a surface of concrete divided into bays approximately 7ft 6in square, alternate bays being coloured red.

Internally, the ceilings in the Adults' and Children's Rooms are "Unitex" acoustic tiles with cream finish; elsewhere "Unitex" cream finished insulation board was used. The floors in both rooms are finished with rubber tiles; in the Adults' Room they have a red pattern on grey marbled background with a black border. The Children's Room has a bold red, blue and yellow pattern on the same background with blue border. Cream terrazzo was laid in the Entrance Hall, elsewhere "Accotile" cedar marble tiles were used.

The shelving is in Parana pine with Sapele edges and ends. The ends of the projecting cases in the Adults' Room are inlaid with $\frac{1}{4}$ in strips of sycamore. Steel legs to projecting shelves and grilles to heating pipes are finished in penny bronze.

The counter in the Entrance Hall has Sapele framing, with Indian cedar veneered panels. The Information Counter has Parana pine interior, Sapele edging and counter top. End panels in Agba with $\frac{1}{4}$ in strips of Sapele inlaid.

The plasterwork is painted white with door linings and skirtings in pebble grey, doors in Chinese blue and coral.

General Contractor:

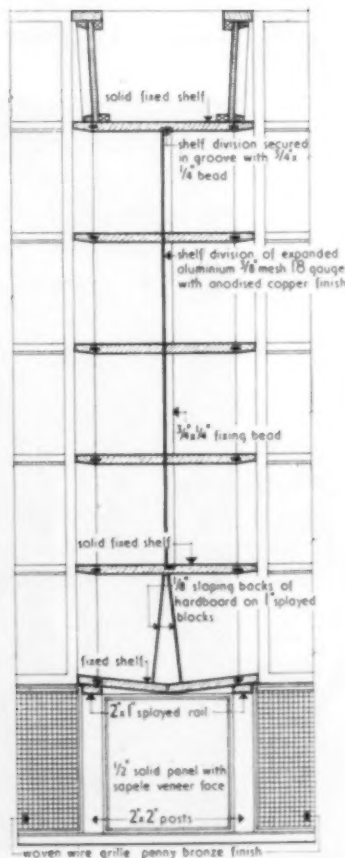
C. J. Manning (Builders), Ltd.

Accotile Flooring: Neuchatel Asphalt Co., Ltd. Artificial Stone, Aggregate Faced Slabs and Flower Boxes: H. C. Leach, Ltd. Asphalt Paving to Balconies: H. V. Smith & Co., Ltd. Balcony Balustrading and Teak Hand-rail: T. W. Palmer & Co. (Merton Abbey), Ltd. Bricks: R. Passmore & Co., Ltd.; J. H. Sankey & Son; Uxbridge Flints Brick Co., Ltd.; Wiggins Sankey, Ltd. Drawing Boards: Javanbee Joinery, Ltd. Electrical Installation: Tottenham Borough Council. Electric Light Fittings: Library: Troughton & Young (Lighting), Ltd.; Courtney Pope (Electrical), Ltd.; The Merchant Adventurers of London, Ltd. Embossed Glass: John M. Newton & Sons, Ltd. Emulsion Coating: Duresco Products, Ltd. Floors: Caxton Floors, Ltd. Hollow Tile Reinforced Concrete Floors and Reinforced Framework: Hollis Bros., Ltd. (Wood Block to Living Rooms); Runnymede Rubber Co., Ltd. (Rubber Library Floors). Fireplace Surrounds: B. Finch & Co., Ltd. Garden Work: G. H. Tuck & Ballard, Ltd. Gas Installation: Eastern Gas Board. Heating to Library and Hot Water Systems: Sitson White & Co., Ltd. Ironmongery and Door Furniture: G. & S. Allgood. Kitchen Cabinets: E. & H. Grace, Ltd. Library Furniture: Race Furniture, Ltd. Main Supply: Eastern Electricity Board. Paints, Haddfields (Merton), Ltd. Roof Tiles: Colthurst Symons & Co., Ltd. Roof Tiling: Ernest Wedge (Roofing), Ltd. Sanitary Fittings: Sitsons Sanitary Fittings, Ltd. Shelving, Counters, Notice Boards, Display Units, etc., in Library: Geo. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd. Show Cases and Illuminated Notice Boards: Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd. Suspended Ceilings in Library: Campbell Dennis, Ltd. Terrazzo Paving: The Standard Pavements Co., Ltd. Windows—Metal: John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd.



Charging counter

SECTION
THROUGH
WING STACK
Scale:—
One sixteenth
full size



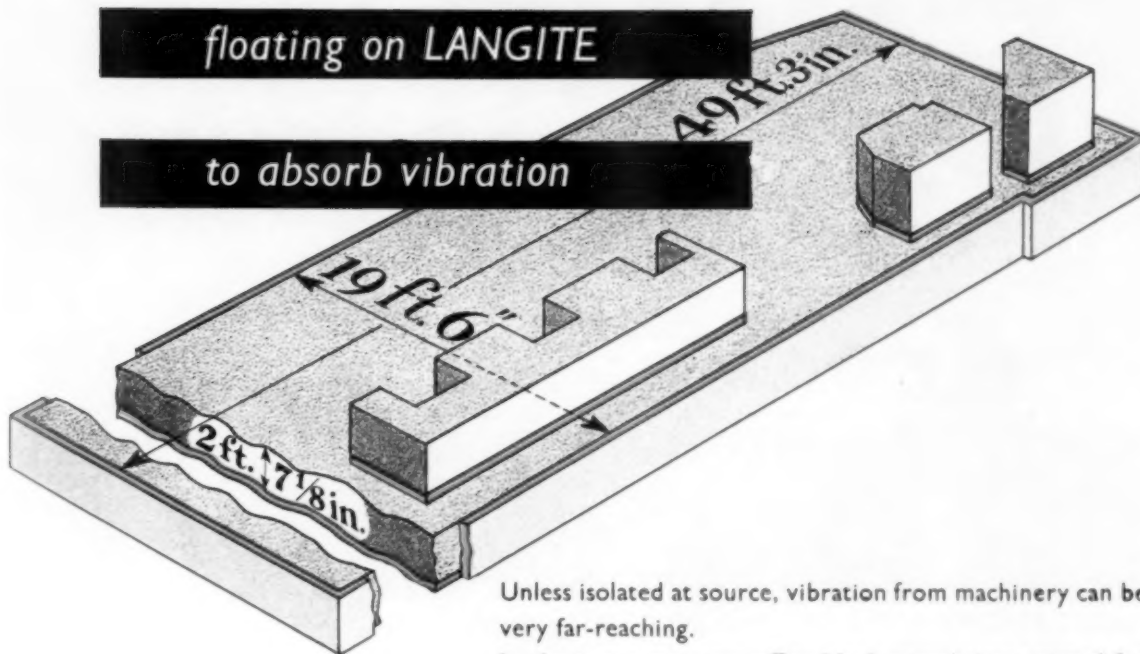
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LANGITE

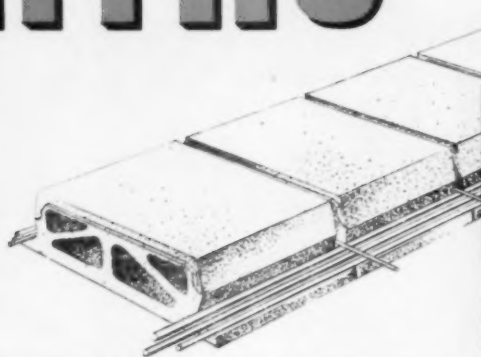
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services, etc.

Plan of the Kitchen of
Glen Eyre
Hall of Residence,
University of
Southampton

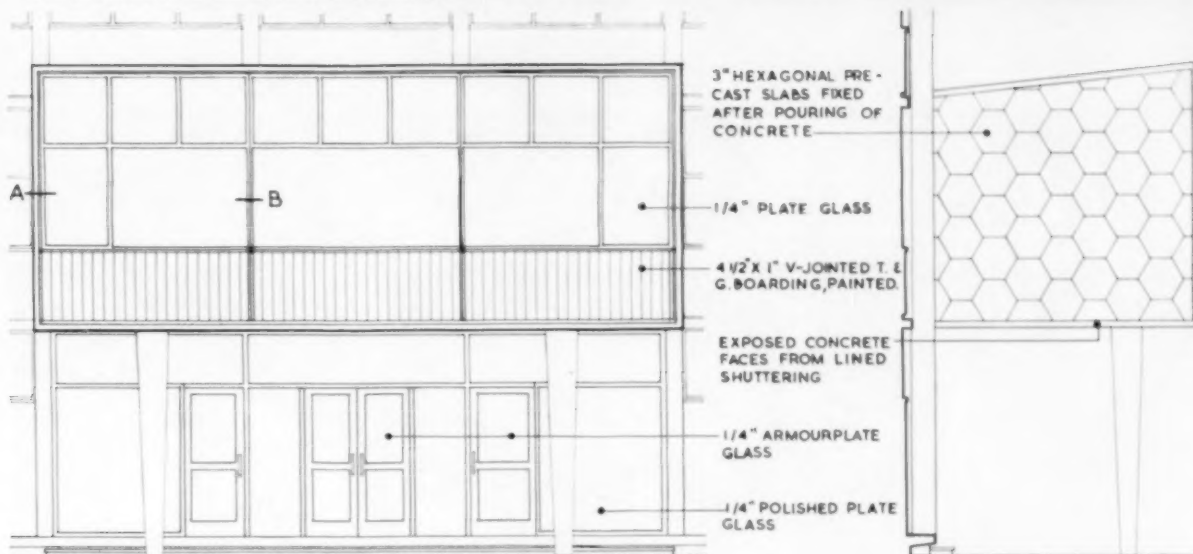
Architects:
Messrs. Gutteridge
and Gutteridge,
F.A.L.R.I.B.A.



Benham & Sons Ltd., 66 Wigmore St., London, W.1

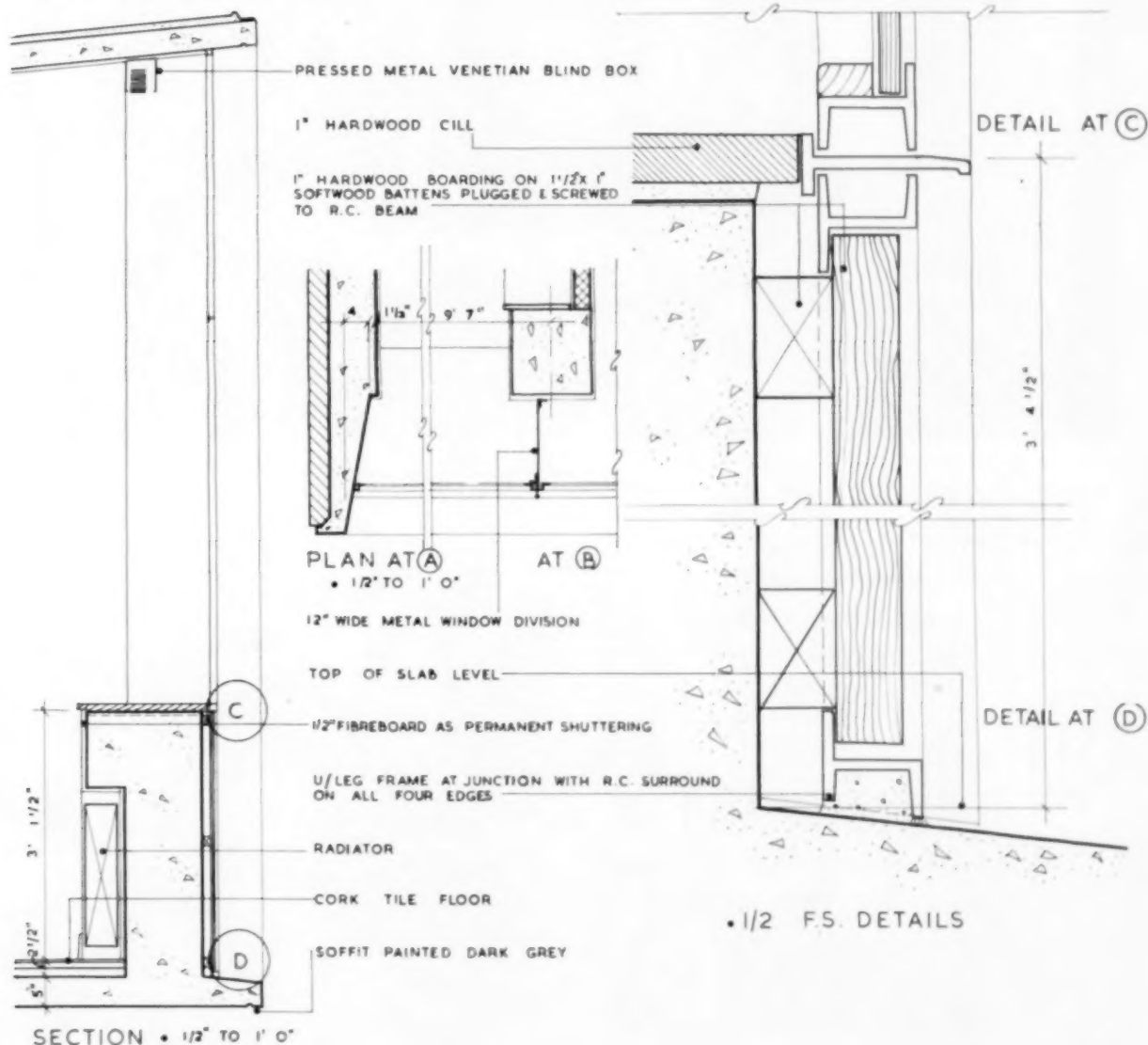
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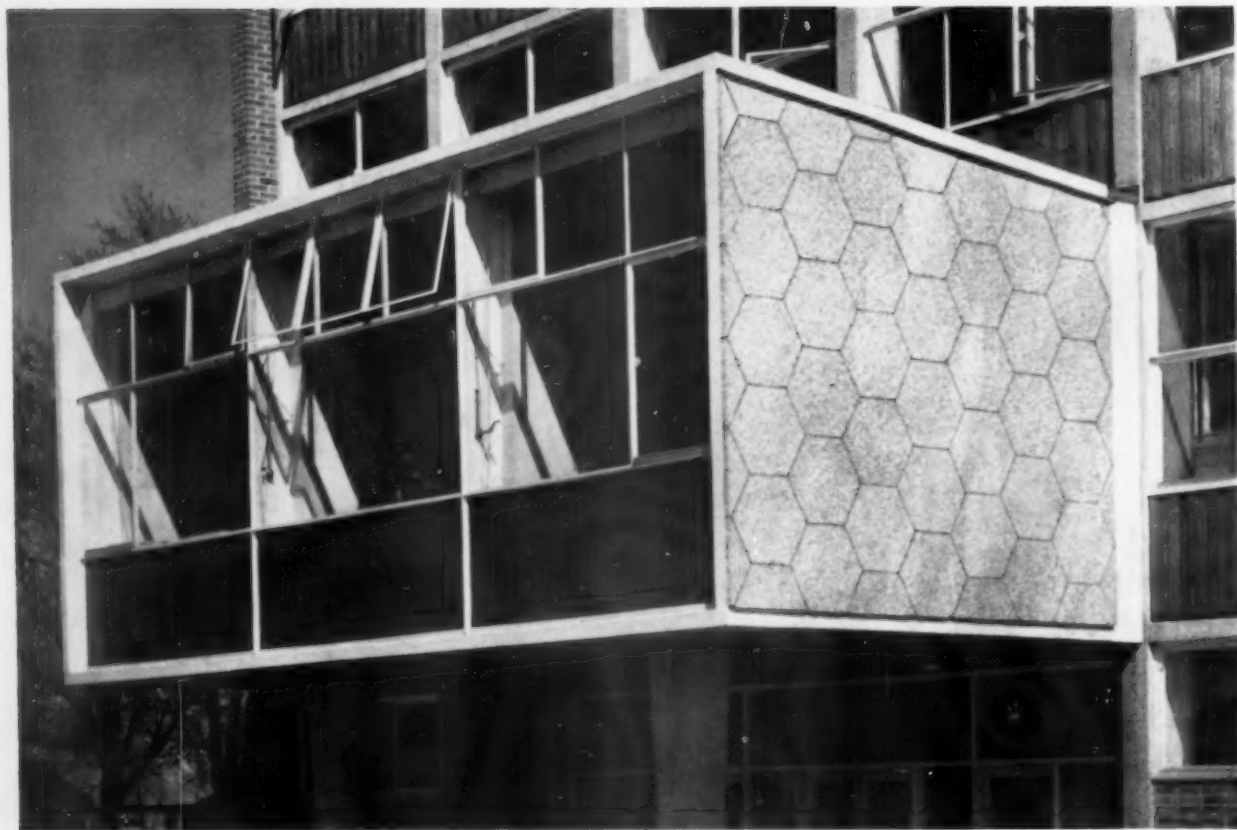


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SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION • 1/2" TO 1' 0"



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Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

CONTRACT • NEWS •

OPEN

BUILDING

BANSTEAD U.C. (a) 54 flats and 35 lock-up garages, site at Eastgate-Nork Way, near Banstead Station. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, The Council House, Brighton Road. (c) 2gns. (e) Mar. 28.

BELFORD R.C. (a) 23 houses, Ingram Road Estate, Bamburgh. (b) Kenneth Glover, Blue Gate, Beadnell, Chathill, Northumberland. (c) 2gns. (e) March 11.

BILLINGE AND WINSTANLEY U.C. (a) 20 houses in 4 blocks, Cob Moor site, Billinge. (b) Council Offices, Billinge, near Wigan. (c) 3gns.

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) 14 houses, West Howe Estate (Contract W.H.14). (b) Borough Architect (Room 106), Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) March 15.

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) Foundation works and erection of Medway-type school building to link to existing classroom block at Winton and Moordown School, Oswald Road. (b) Borough Architect (Room 106), Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) March 12.

BRISTOL C.C. (a) 2 5-storey blocks comprising 37 dwellings and single-storey block of stores and workshop, Redcliff. (b) City Architect, Council House, College Green, 1. (c) 2gns. payable to Corporation. (d) Feb. 26.

CAERNARVONSHIRE E.C. (a) Extensions to Caernarvon Grammar School. (b) Director of Education, Education Offices, Caernarvon. (d) Feb. 28.

CHATHAM B.C. (a) 8 shops, 6 flats and 8 maisonettes, Weeds Wood Estate. (b) Deputy Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (d) March 11.

EPHING R.C. (a) Construction of a municipal works depot, with garages, workshops, offices, etc., Harlow New Town. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, 209, High Street. (c) 2gns. (e) March 14.

EXETER C.C. (a) General building works at Whipton Barton Junior Mixed School. (b) City Architect, Exeter. (c) 3gns. (d) March 2.

FARNHAM U.C. (a) 3 pairs of bungalows, Heath End Estate; 3 pairs at Green Hill Close; pair of bungalows, Stoke Hills Estate. (b) Messrs. Gilbert and Hobson, 69a, Castle Street. (c) £2. (e) March 15.

GRIMSBY B.C. (a) Carrying out the general building contract for foundations, superstructure, drainage, paths, etc., for an aged persons home, Littlecoates Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square. (c) £5. (e) March 14.

LEEDS C.C. (a) (Contract No. 626) Conversion of "The House," Butt Lane; (Contract No. 627) conversion of "The Cliffe," Farnley; (Contract No. 628) conversion of 66, Francis Street. (b) City Architect, Priestley House, Quarry Hill, 9. (c) £1. (e) March 17.

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

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LEWES B.C. (a) Block of 20 maisonettes and 4 flats, block of 8 maisonettes and 4 flats, 14 houses in 3 blocks, De Montfort Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Fisher Street. (c) 3gns. (d) March 1.

LEYLAND U.C. (a) 6 shops and 6 maisonettes, Wade Hall Estate (Contract No. 8). (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 3gns. cheque payable to Council. (e) March 14.

LONDON—BARNES B.C. (a) 22 flats at Barnes High Street and Grove Road, S.W.13. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Sheen Lane, London, S.W.14. (e) March 18.

LUTON B.C. (a) 134 houses and 16 flats, Runfold No. 1 Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) March 17.

LUTON (BEDS). (a) 17 shops with flats above, Sundon Park, near Luton, for Sundon Park Estates, Ltd. (b) Messrs. Andrew Roberts and Partners, 17, Cromwell Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.7. (c) 2gns. (e) April 1.

MANSFIELD B.C. (a) 12 bungalows, Ladybrook Lane Estate, Site 5B, Ward Place. (b) Borough Engineer, Carr Bank. (c) 2gns. cheque payable to Council. (e) March 15.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE C.C. (a) Installation of service, completion of site works, internal works and finishes to reinforced concrete structure, for Corby Exeter infants' school. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Northampton. (d) March 1.

N. IRELAND — NORTHERN IRELAND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY. (a) Erection of a boiler house, etc., Bangor Hospital, Castle Street, Bangor. (b) S. A. Devon, 9, Wellington Place, Belfast. (c) March 19.

N. IRELAND—RANDALSTOWN (CO. ANTRIM). (a) Intermediate boys' and girls' school at Randalstown, for Governing Body. (b) J. A. Tynan, 68, Royal Avenue, Belfast. (c) 5gns. (e) March 7.

N. IRELAND — NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING TRUST. (a) 34 dwellings with roads, etc., Castlewelling, Co. Down. (b) Trust Offices, 12, Hope Street, Belfast. (c) £3. (e) March 9.

NOTTINGHAM C.C. (a) Shop premises, Chapel Bar. (b) City Engineer, Guildhall. (c) £2. (e) March 11.

OLDHAM B.C. (a) School at Fitton Hill. (b) Schools Architect, Education Offices, Union Street West. (c) 2gns. (e) March 12.

OXFORDSHIRE C.C. (a) Extensions to the fire station and adding a muster bay and sanitary accommodation at Goring Fire Station. (b) County Architect, Park End Street Offices, Oxford; immediately. (e) April 13.

PORTSMOUTH C.C. (a) 33 lock-up garages, Leigh Park. (b) City Architect, 1, Western Parade. (c) £1. (d) March 2.

ROTHWELL U.C. (a) 30 houses, Wood Lane site. (b) Messrs. R. A. Easdale and Son, County Chambers, Bradley Street, Castleford. (c) 2gns. (e) March 14.

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WILLESDEN 7197

SLOUGH B.C. (a) 50 dwellings, with roads and sewers, Cippenham Lane. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (d) March 2.

SOUTH EASTERN ELECTRICITY BOARD. (a) Alteration and part rebuilding of Electric House, Wellesley Road, Croydon. (b) R. E. J. Harding, Seeboard, 10, Queen's Gardens, Hove, 3. (c) 3gns. cheque payable to "Seeboard." (d) March 4. (e) April 12.

SOUTH MOLTON R.C. (a) 2 houses and outhouses, with site works, paths, water supply, drainage, etc., Yeo Mill, West Anstey. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, 8, East Street. (c) 2gns. (e) March 10.

SOUTHAMPTON B.C. (a) Secondary girls' school, Weston Park. (b) Borough Architect, Civic Centre. (c) £1. (d) March 18. (e) April 20.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA B.C. (a) Alterations to practical block to form new kitchen layout and works, West Leigh Primary School. (b) Borough Architect, 30, Alexandra Street. (c) £2. (e) March 5.

STOCKPORT CORPORATION. (a) Erection of children's homes and ancillary works, Adswold, near Stockport. (b) Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 5gns. (e) March 9.

WALES GAS BOARD. (a) Erection of workshops and offices, Aberavon. (b) General Manager, Port Talbot Undertaking, Wales Gas Board, 18, Station Road, Port Talbot. (c) £4.

WALSALL B.C. (a) Aged persons' home, Mossley Estate, Bloxwich. (b) Borough Engineer, Council House. (c) 2gns. (e) March 7.

WEST RIDING C.C. (a) Multiple clinic at Horsefair, Pontefract. (b) County Architect, "Bishopgarth," Westfield Road, Wakefield. (c) 2gns. (e) March 11. (All trades.)

WEST RIDING C.C. (a) Erection of a central kitchen for school meals on a site behind Sowerby Bridge Girls' School. (b) County Architect, "Bishopgarth," Westfield Road, Wakefield. (c) 1gn. (e) March 14.

WHITBY U.C. (a) 50 houses, 38 houses, 10 bungalows and 4 bungalows, White Leys Estate. (b) C. D. Taylor, 41, Baxtergate. (c) 2gns. (d) Feb. 28.

WIDNES B.C. (a) 3 classrooms at the Wade Deacon Grammar School for Girls. (b) Borough Architect, Brendan House, Widnes Road. (c) 2gns. cheque payable to Corporation. (e) March 11.

WIDNES B.C. (a) 12 aged persons' bungalows and 40 houses, Section 2E of Ditton Neighbourhood Unit. (b) Borough Architect, Brendan House, Widnes Road. (c) 5gns. crossed cheque payable to Corporation. (e) March 7.

WIDNES B.C. (a) 2 practical rooms at Kingsway Secondary School. (b) Borough Architect, Brendan House, Widnes Road. (c) 2gns. cheque payable to Corporation. (e) March 11.

WILTSHIRE C.C. (a) Improvements to sanitation and erection of a classroom at St. Joseph's R.C. School, Devizes. (b) Council's Clerk, County Hall, Trowbridge. (c) 2gns cheque payable to Council. (d) March 2.

WILTSHIRE C.C. (a) Extensions at Lynham Primary School. (b) Council's Clerk, County Hall, Trowbridge. (c) 2gns cheque payable to Council. (d) March 2. (e) April 6.

WOLVERHAMPTON B.C. (a) 105 dwellings, Wednesfield No. 3 Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, immediately. (c) 2gns.

WORKSOP B.C. (a) 6 shops and maisonette flats, Kilton Estate. (b) Town Clerk, Town Hall. (c) 5gns cheque payable to Corporation. (d) March 2.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

SOUTHPORT. (1) 109 dwellings. (2) Radnor Drive. (3) R. J. Barton and Sons, Ltd., Formby, Lancs. (4) £164,611.

BIRKENHEAD CORPORATION. (1) War damage repairs, etc., at primary school. (2) Woodchurch. (3) Cartwright Bros. (Little Sutton), Ltd., Little Sutton, Wirral, Cheshire. (4) £82,578.

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OXFORD E.C. (1) Junior department. (2) Wood Farm School. (3) Y. J. Lovell and Son, Ltd., Gerrards Cross, Bucks. (4) £37,480.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE B.C. (1) 54 houses. (2) Coronation Estate. (3) Holtby and Dudman, Rectors Way, Weston-super-Mare. (4) £68,238.

LONDON, S.W. (1) First stage of rebuilding St. John-the-Divine Church. (2) Vassall Road, S.W.9. (3) Ward and Paterson, Ltd., 7, Welbeck Street, London, W.1. (4) £40,000.

WEM (Salop) U.D.C. (1) 60 houses. (2) Shawbury. (3) Eadie and Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. (4) £77,155.

WORTHING. (1) Out-patients' department. (2) Worthing Hospital. (3) P. Corbin and Sons, Ltd., 139, London Road, Brighton. (4) £24,332.

NEWARK B.C. (1) 70 houses. (2) Hawton Road. (3) E. Coleman, Ltd., 172, London Road, Newark, Notts. (4) £92,615.

READING B.C. (1) 54 dwellings. (2) St. Michael's Estate. (3) Boyd and Murley, Ltd., London Street, Reading. (4) £72,395. (1) 72 houses. (3) Francis Bros. (Builders), Ltd., 11, Armour Road, Reading. (4) £90,144.

DEVON. Erection of a T.V. station for B.B.C. (2) North Hessay Tor. (3) John Garrett and Son, Ltd., Princes Rock, Plymouth.

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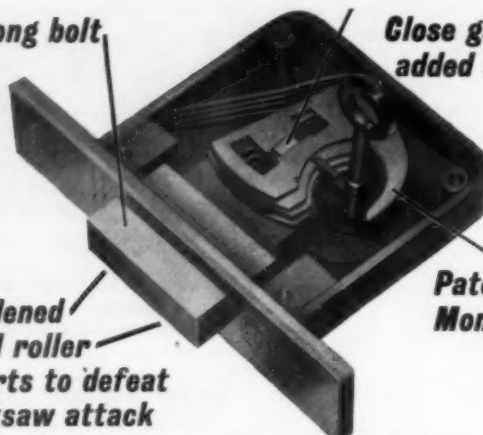
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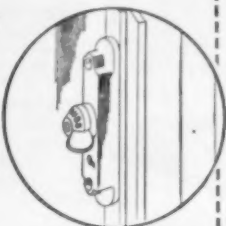
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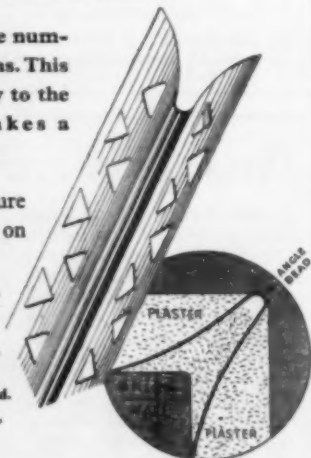
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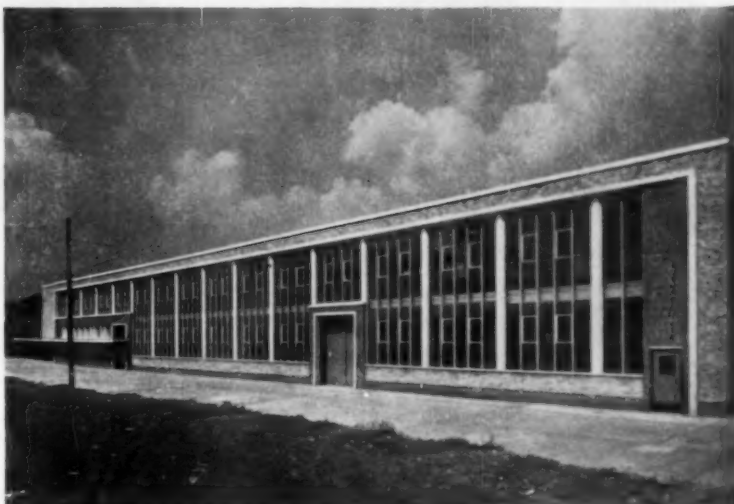
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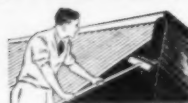
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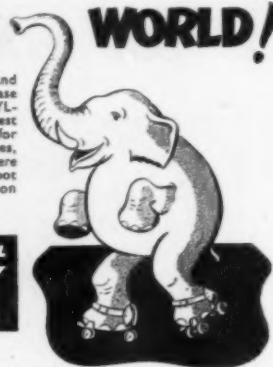
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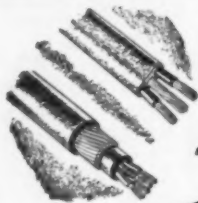
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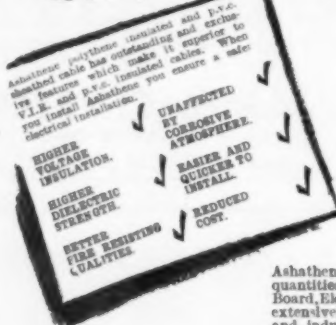
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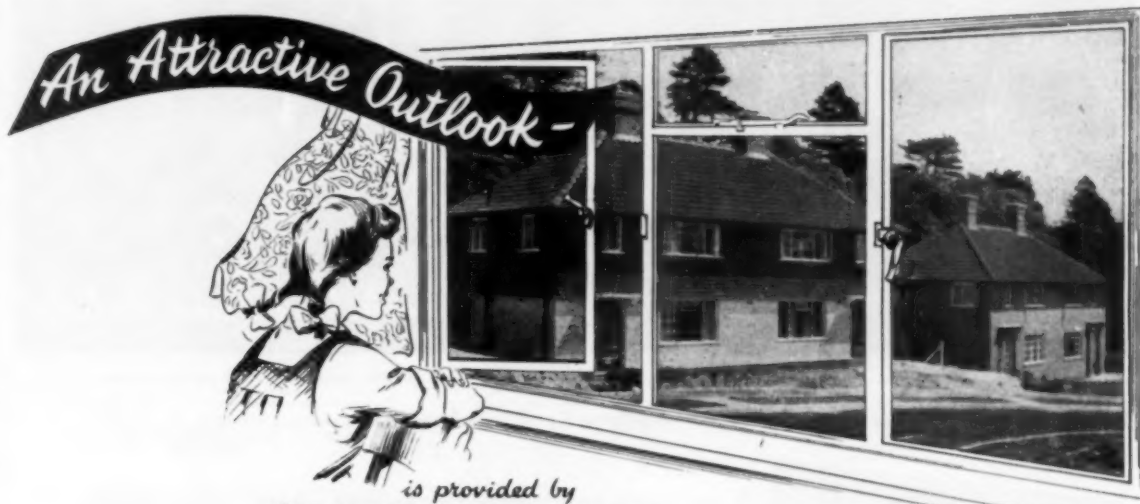
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11th February, 1955. [8789]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

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APPOINTMENTS—contd.

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One QUANTITY SURVEYOR, junior, capable of working up.

Salaries will be according to age and experience and applicant should have completed National Service. [8820]

BRACKNELL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments:—

1. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, Grade III. Salary £860 × £50—£1,010. Applicants should be Corporate Members of the R.I.B.A. and should have had considerable experience in the execution of working drawings and the supervision of contracts. An increase in the salary for this grade is under consideration.

2. ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, Grade IV. Salary £710-£960 (increments 6 × £40, final £10). For one of these appointments preference will be given to applicant with industrial experience, and for the second appointment housing experience would be an advantage.

3. ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade IV. Salary £710-£960 (increments 6 × £40, final £10).

4. ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade VI. Salary £530-£680 (increments 7 × £20, final £10).

Both appointments 3 and 4 will be engaged on "working up."

Superannuation scheme, Medical Examination. Housing available in due course. Apply by 4th March giving age, education and qualifications, experience and appointments held (with dates and salaries) and two references, to the General Manager, B.D.C., Farley Hall, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks. [8805]

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BROOKLYN FARM TECHNICAL COLLEGE. ALDRIDGE ROAD, GREAT BARR, BIRMINGHAM, 22A.

Principal: G. H. Palmer, M.Sc., A.Inst.P.

REQUIRED to commence duties on 1st September, 1955, LECTURER in Building Subjects for National Certificate courses. Candidates should hold good academic qualifications, preferably in Architecture, and be able to teach Building Construction and one or more of the following: Building Science, Theory of Structures, Mathematics, Surveying. Teaching experience essential. Salary: Burnham (F.E.) Scale for Lecturers: £965 × £25 to £1,065 p.a.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal at the College and should be returned to him by 18th March, 1955.

E. L. RUSSELL,
Chief Education Officer. [8824]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.**HORNCHURCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.****ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.**

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment as **TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade II (£560-£640 p.a.)**.

Applicants should have had full-time architectural instruction and passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination or equivalent, and have had a minimum of one year's service in an Architectural Office.

Applications on forms obtainable from the undersigned should be received by me in envelopes endorsed "Architectural Assistant," not later than Saturday the 5th March, 1955.

P. L. COX,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices,
Billet Lane,
Hornchurch.
11th February, 1955.

[8807]

BASILDON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING.**

Applications are invited for the following posts:
(a) Architect, Grade III, salary £860-£1,110;
(b) Assistant Architects, Grade IVB, salary £760-£860;
(c) Assistant Architects, Grade IVA, salary £660-£760.

These salary scales are under review.

The persons appointed may work on housing or industrial projects and must have experience either in the contemporary design of houses or medium and small factories, together with the preparation of working drawings and supervision of contracts. The architect for post (a) will control a group and, additionally, must have considerable experience in all stages of contract management to completion of final accounts.

All posts require a professional qualification in architecture and for one vacancy in (b) or (c) a Town Planning qualification will be an advantage. All appointments are subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act and medical examination.

A house in the New Town may be available. Applications must be made on the special form (obtainable from the Chief Architect) to the General Manager, Basildon Development Corporation, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex, by 7th March, 1955.

[8818]

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.**ARCHITECT—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

TO design, prepare working drawings and specifications for various Government projects, and supervise their erection either by contract or direct labour.

Appointment will be on contract for one tour of 3 years in first instance in the salary range £940-£1,560 per annum with gratuity of £25-£37 10s for each completed 3 months of satisfactory service after completion of contract. Cost of living allowance varying between £160 12s and £256 2s.

Free passages for officer, wife and children up to cost of one adult fare on first appointment and on leave. Leave at rate of 5 days for each month of resident service. Government quarters provided at rental of not more than 10 per cent of salary.

Candidates between the ages of 32 and 45 must be A.R.I.B.A. and have had considerable experience on the design, construction and supervision of large building schemes.

Apply in writing to the Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, Great South Street, London, S.W.1, giving briefly age, qualifications and experience, and quoting reference No. BCD112/3/02. Closing date for receipt of initial enquiries 22 Mar., 1955.

[8815]

BESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade IV (£675-£825).**

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above appointment with commencing salary within the scale according to qualifications and experience. Experience in modern Swimming Pool design and construction would be an advantage.

Applications, naming two referees, to the Surveyor, Town Hall, Beeston, Nottingham, by 10th March, 1955.

H. D. JEFFRIES,

Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall,
Beeston, Nottingham.

[8823]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.**CITY OF BRADFORD.****CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.**

ARCHITECTS (2) required on the permanent staff; must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

One Assistant—Grade A.P.T. IV (£675×£30-£825)—should have at least two years' office experience after qualifying, preferably in the planning and construction of schools.

One Assistant—Scale £650×£25-£775—must have had at least five years' experience (including period spent on theoretical training).

No assistance can be given in the provision of housing accommodation.

Application forms obtainable from the City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford, returnable with copies of two recent testimonials by 12th March, 1955.

W. H. LEATHEM,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Bradford, 1.

[8822]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.**ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (up to £739 10s), interested in contemporary school design, required for Voluntary Schools Section. Duties mainly the preparation of schemes for development of school sites, and liaison with private architects at all stages in planning and design of new primary and secondary schools.

Particulars and application forms, returnable by 5th March, from Architect (AR/EK/VS/3), The County Hall, S.E.1. (211.)

[8825]

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

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PRESS DAY Monday. Remittances payable to Illife & Sons Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

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ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-50 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

ASSISTS.—Inter. and Final standard. Salary according to ability.—Ring Amb. 7271.

[8773]

ARCHITECT'S Assistants required (1 senior and 2 juniors) for West End office.—Write stating full particulars and salary required to Box 2085, c/o A. & B.N.

[8819]

ARCHITECTURAL assistants required for work in Wirral and Cumberland.—Apply, stating age, qualifications, salary required, with names of referees, Graham & Roy, 6, Paternoster Row, Carlisle.

[8821]

SURREY.—Senior Assistant Architect required in busy and growing office—men of initiative able to take complete control of work. Excellent prospects, salary £750/£850.—Apply, with full particulars, to Box 1885, c/o A. & B.N.

[8776]

SENIOR and Intermediate Architectural Assistants required, 5-day week.—Write or telephone, giving full particulars, including age and salary, to Harker & Hall, Architects, 13, Welbeck St., W.1. (Welbeck 0061.)

[0001]

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd.

CLIFFORD CULPIN & Partner require keen assistant, salary approx. £700; also enthusiastic junior with some office experience, £6 to £8; work includes schools, flats and housing.—2, Southampton Place, W.C.1. Chancery 5395. [8758]

ARCHITECTURAL assistants, intermediate standard, required immediately; more senior applicant would be considered for one position; salaries dependent on ability.—Smith-Woolley & Partners, Collingham, Newark, Notts. [8799]

SAMUEL MORRISON & PARTNERS require an assistant who will specialize in the preparation of perspectives and models, and assist in the writing of articles.—Full details and salary required to 103, Belper Rd., Derby. [8796]

COVELL & MATTHEWS require 3 architectural assistants. Sound knowledge of contemporary construction and detailing churches, schools and hospitals. Salary £600-£700-£800.—Apply in writing to 48, Seymour St., W.1. [8812]

SENIOR Assistant required, busy varied practice. Midlands. Good prospects for enthusiastic, capable, experienced person. Salary £600-£900 according to qualifications, etc.—Write giving full particulars, indicating salary expected, Box 2084, c/o A. & B.N.

[8816]

ARCHITECTS' CO-PARTNERSHIP require assistant for working drawings and detailed design; salary according to experience; qualified assistant also required; office doing work in U.K. and West Africa. Tel. Langham 5791 or write 44, Charlotte St., W.1. [8809]

"**THE Architects' Journal**" requires a first-class draughtsman for the preparation of working details and information sheets with a keen interest in the compilation of technical data.—Write to the Editor (Information Sheets), 9, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, stating age, architectural training and experience. [8827]

A VICTORIA office requires both junior and intermediate grade architectural assistants, applicants should be interested in planning for modern industry, the presentation of schemes and the working up of details, etc.—Please reply stating previous experience and salary required to Box 1840, c/o A. & B.N.

[8764]

ARCHITECTURAL assistants required, intermediate and senior; experience in commercial/industrial, hospital or educational work desirable; interesting work, excellent prospects; superannuation scheme.—S. N. Cooke and Partners, Chartered Architects, 34, Harborne Rd., Birmingham, 15. [8786]

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in City firm of architects and surveyors. Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard. Good draughtsman essential, preferably with some experience of contemporary design of interiors and shops.

Write, stating particulars of previous experience and salary required, to: Vigers & Company, 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.2. [8801]

THERE are vacancies for architectural assistants of varying standards in a busy office near Victoria Station: salary for suitable male or female applicants will be based on ability and experience; the positions will give those interested in schemes designed and constructed in a contemporary manner opportunities to work through all stages from the preliminary design presentation to contract completion.—Please write Box 2069, c/o A. & B.N.

[8806]

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, Limited, Oldbury, require an assistant Architectural Draughtsman for their Central Engineering Department. Applicants should be 23-27 years of age and have a knowledge of modern building construction for the preparation of working and detailed drawings in connection with industrial buildings. They should be capable of making surveys and setting out, and experience in the preparation of B. & C.E. bills of quantities would be an advantage.—Apply, in writing, to the Personnel Department. [8777]

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required immediately in Architect's Dept. at Head Office. Varied and interesting work with good opportunities for advancement. Permanent appointments with salaries from £600 to £800 per annum according to qualifications and experience. Applicants should write, giving brief particulars of qualifications and experience, to Chief Architect, George Wimpey & Co., Ltd., 27, Hammermith Grove, London, W.6. (Envelope to be marked "Architectural Vacancies.") [8817]

ARCHITECTURAL assistant required in the office of the Architect, Eastern Region, British Railways, at King's Cross Station; salary up to £626 per annum; applicants should be of Inter. R.I.B.A. standard with practical experience; free residential travelling facilities after qualifying period of service.—Apply in writing giving full particulars as to age, education, training and experience, previous positions held and any special qualifications possessed, to the Chief Civil Engineer, British Railways, Eastern Region, King's Cross Station, London, N.1. [8802]

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd.

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointments in south-west England with designers and manufacturers of new traditional buildings:—(a) Chartered Architect as deputy to Staff Architect. Applicants must have good practical experience, and be capable of taking charge of Drawing Office Staff; (b) Constructional Draughtsmen with sound knowledge of general building construction; (c) Draughtsman for design of Roads and Sewerage for new Housing Estates, with knowledge and experience of run-off calculation, sewer discharges, etc.

FULL particulars of qualifications, age, experience and salary required to Box 2089, c/o A. & B.N. [8810]

SITUATIONS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-50 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

ARCHITECTURAL assistants required for busy West End office; varied and interested work offered; 5-day week; salary £500-£900 p.a.—Box 2050, c/o A. & B.N. [8797]

REQUIRED by West End London Architects, young assistant with practical experience of detailing. Keen interest more important than qualifications.—Box 2088, c/o A. & B.N. [8811]

ASSISTANT required in busy practice in West End, in early 20s, about Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard; excellent opportunities of gaining all-round experience.—Box 0672, c/o A. & B.N. [0636]

SENIOR Assistant Architects required with experience of work on Commercial and Industrial buildings. Salaries up to £900 per annum for suitably qualified applicants.—Box 2087, c/o A. & B.N. [8814]

SITUATIONS VACANT—contd.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of lady technical representative to prefabricated building manufacturers; applicants must be able to negotiate with county authorities, architects, contractors, etc.; car, salary, expenses, etc., and every support given.—Box 2070, c/o A. & B.N. [8808]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required. Must be first-class draughtsman with good designing ability and capable of preparing presentation perspective drawings for varied and interesting sketch projects.—Reply stating qualifications and salary required to Box 2086, c/o A. & B.N. [8813]

A WELL-KNOWN Midland motor manufacturer requires an architectural trainee who has completed his intermediate R.I.B.A. for work of interesting and responsible nature; he will be given opportunity to design complete garage premises.—Reply, stating age and all relevant details, to Box 2126, c/o A. & B.N. [8826]

SAMUEL MORRISON & PARTNERS require first-class assistants for contemporary work in the sphere of industrial design, housing, factories, schools and shops in various parts of the country; group and individual work in pleasant surroundings, salary according to experience.—St. Aikmund's House, Belper Rd., Derby. [8772]

A LARGE industrial firm in the Midlands require permanent and temporary Clerks of Works for the supervision of minor and major structural alterations to their many properties throughout Great Britain, and also for the supervision of a new factory construction. Initially successful candidates will operate from headquarters. A good deal of travelling by rail will be involved. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience, whether married or single and salary required, in that order.—Box No. 473, Smith's Advertising Agency, Ltd., 100, Fleet St., London, E.C.4. [8780]

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YOUNG designer, N.D.D. experience, mainly metals, wide interests, requires appointment offering scope and opportunity.—Box 2068, c/o A. & B.N. [8803]

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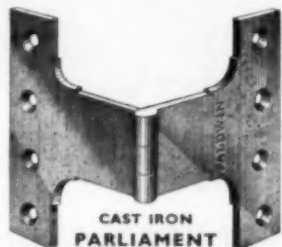
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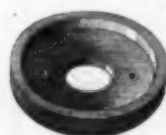
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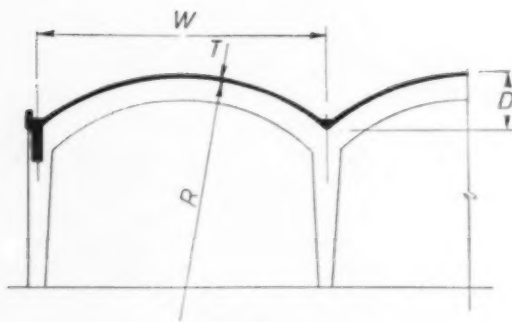
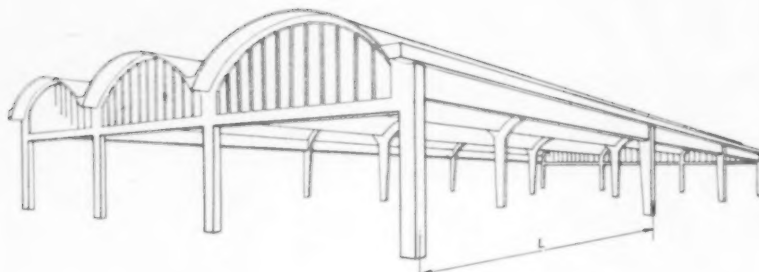
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